

Grammar Time

6

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Present tenses

present simple, present continuous, stative verbs, present perfect simple, present perfect continuous



Grammar reference

Tense	Affirmative, question, negative
Present simple	The postman always comes at eleven. Does the postman always come at eleven? The postman doesn't always come at eleven.
Present continuous	They are sleeping at the moment. Are they sleeping at the moment? They aren't sleeping at the moment.
Present perfect simple	We have known them since last year. Have we known them since last year? We haven't known them since last year.
Present perfect continuous	She has been studying English for six months. Has she been studying English for six months? She hasn't been studying English for six months

Present simple	Present continuous
We use the present simple: to refer to something which happens often or for a habit that we have. I usually do my homework immediately after school.	We use the present continuous: to describe something that is happening now. Be quiet! I'm doing my homework.
to refer to permanent states They live in England.	to describe temporary states and actions She's staying with her grandparents this week.
 to talk about general truths or natural laws. Water boils at 100° Celsius. 	 to describe states that are changing or developing. Prices are rising very fast these days.
 when we refer to programmes (cinema, theatre, etc.) or timetables (for ships, trains, etc.) The film starts at 8.00pm. Our plane leaves at half past six. 	to describe something that we plan to do in the immediate future.We're leaving for France tomorrow.
to describe a sports fact or to tell the story of a film or book. Andy Wilson scores his first goal! Sean Jameson, who plays the part of the detective, dies in a car crash.	to describe actions that are repeated and are annoying. In this case, we usually use adverbs such as always, constantly etc. You're always borrowing my things without asking!
Time markers Some time markers which we often use with the present simple are: adverbs of frequency: always, at present, today, these days, this sometimes, occasionally, never, rarely, seldom etc. other time markers such as every day/week/month, on Mondays Tuesdays, at the weekend, once a week/year etc.	Time markers Some time markers that we often use with the present continuous are: now, at the moment, at present, today, these days, this month/week, etc.

Stative verbs

There are some verbs that do not usually form continuous tenses (continuous forms) because they describe states, not actions. Some of these verbs are:

- verbs of the senses: see, hear, smell, feel, taste, sound, look, seem, notice, appear.
- verbs of perception: know, understand, think, believe, remember, forget, expect, etc.
- ▶ verbs that express likes or dislikes: like, dislike, love, hate, prefer, etc.
- other verbs such as: be, belong, have, need, want, cost, mean, wish, hope, include, contain, weigh, etc.

Some of the above verbs may also be used with continuous tenses. In this case, they have a different meaning since they describe actions, not states. Let's compare the examples below.

Have you seen the film? (see = see)	I'm seeing Lucy after school. (see = meet)		
Her skin feels soft. (feel = it has a (soft) texture)	She's feeling his face to see if it's hot. (feel = touch)		
Sugar tastes sweet. (taste = tastes)	She's tasting the sauce. (taste = try)		
These flowers smell nice. (smell = be fragrant)	She's smelling the flowers. (smell = smell)		
I think he's right. (think = believe, consider)	I'm thinking about my new job. (think = think)		
Jack has two brothers. (have = have)	Jack is having a bath. (have = have (a bath))		
That picture looks nice. (look = appear)	He's looking at the picture. (look = look)		
He appears to be very friendly. (appear = appear/give the impression)	He is appearing as Hamlet for the first time. (appear = make an appearance)		
He's selfish. (be = be)	He's being selfish. (be = behave, in a specific situation)		

When we talk about somebody's appearance or feelings in a specific situation, the verbs look and feel may be used with simple or continuous tenses without changing the meaning of the sentence.

You look / are looking great! I feel / am feeling tired.



Grammar practice

Form sentences using the present simple.

Tip

Adverbs of frequency usually go before the main verb.

He usually goes to bed early. He doesn't usually go to bed early. Does he usually go to bed early?

The rest of the time markers usually go at the end or at the beginning of the sentence.

She goes to bed early every day. In the mornings we have some cereal for breakfast.

1	we / have / dinner at eight (We always have dinner at e	(always)
	We always have dinner at e	ight.

- 2 what / you / do / after school? (usually)
- 3 Martin / visit / his parents in Southampton (once a week)
- 4 he / wear / ties (never)
- 5 she / fight / with her brother? (often)
- 6 you / go / to the cinema? (how often)
- 7 David / watch / horror films (seldom)
- 8 I / not work (at weekends)
- 9 he / go / to work by bus? (sometimes)
- 10 Danny / finish / work at 5.30 (every day)
- II we / write / to each other (rarely)
- 12 palm trees / grow / in warm climates (usually)
- 13 I / have / basketball practice (on Saturday morning)
- 14 she / cook / such wonderful meals? (always)
- 5 we / put away / our things? (at the end of the day)

2 Complete with the present simple or present continuous.

1	We always	stay	(stay)	at the
	President Hotel	when we	re in	Portsmouth.

- 2 Hey! I (talk) to you! Why (you / not listen) to me?
- 3 I (not see) her very often.
- 4 Hurry up! Alex and Bob(wait)
- 5 What's so funny? Why (you / laugh)?
- 6 She's a teacher, but she (not work) at the moment.
- 7 (kangaroos / live) in Africa?
- 8 You (always / lose) your car keys!
- 9 | (never / eat) meat.
- 10 The population of India(grow) very fast.
- II How often (you / go) to the dentist?
- 12 Let's go. The film (start) at
- 13 Harold (talk) to his girlfriend on the phone for hours every day.
- 14 The cost of living (go) up all the time.

3 Circle the correct answer.

- I That man over there looks /(is looking) at us.
- 2 Those colours look / are looking lovely on you.
- 3 Do you think / Are you thinking he's telling the truth?
- 4 I haven't decided yet. I still think / am still thinking about it.
- 5 They have I are having a lesson at the moment
- 6 We have / are having a house in the country.
- 7 This perfume smells / is smelling fantastic. Why don't you buy it?
- 8 I am / am being very busy right now.
- 9 Mum feels / is feeling his forehead because he may have a temperature.
- 10 What's the matter? You sound / are sounding upset.

1		implete with the present simple or esent continuous.
	I	What's the matter? Why are you looking (you / look) at me?
	2	I've met Alice. She (be) a wonderful person.
	3	Mr and Mrs Richards (have) six children.
	4	She (taste) the meat to see if it needs more salt.
	5	He (hate) cartoons.
	6	I (think) it's a great idea!
	7	Mary can't come to the phone right now. She (have) a shower.
	8	brother Mick? (you / remember) my
	9	I (not believe) you. You're lying!
	10	Be quiet! I (think)!
	П	I don't know why he (be) so rude. He's usually very kind.
	12	That cake (taste) delicious.
	13	Maya (see) Louis after dinner tonight.
	14	That bag (belong) to me.
,		mplete with the <i>present simple</i> or
	pre	esent continuous.
	1	That man weighs (weigh) 150 kilos.
	2	Bill often (talk) about politics.
	3	You(be) very selfish at the moment. You must apologise.
	4	We (think) of moving to Liverpool.
	5	Don't throw that book away. I (need) it.
	6	He can't hear you. He(listen) to his personal stereo.
	7	I (have) lunch at the moment. Can I call you back later?
	8	strange in this room? (you / notice) anything
	9	Kate's in her room. She

10	What (you / want)?
11	These keys (belong) to Mr Williams.
12	You(speak) too fast. I can't understand what you're saying.
13	Listen to them! They (make) a terrible noise in there!
14	How much (the shirt / cost)?
15	Leave me alone, please. I(try) to concentrate.
	ad and complete. Use the present simple present continuous.
	Good evening. This is Mary Rose reporting for SBA Channel.

	s Mary Rose reporting for
SBA Channel. I'm at	the Music Festival in Paris and
I (I)am having (h	ave) a wonderful time! The
French (2)	(call) this festival 'La Fête
de la Musique'. It (3)	(take) place in
June every year and	(4) (last) for a
week. The events (5)) (start) early in
the morning and (6)	(not finish) until
late at night. People ((7) (sing) and
(8)(dar	nce) in the streets round the
clock all day long.	
Some very famous ar	rtists (9) (take)
part in the festival th	is year. At the moment, we
(10)(st	and) near the Eiffel Tower.
themselves here!	NA Company No. 1 may 24
(8)	rtists (9)(take)

D Present perfect simple

We use the present perfect simple:

▶ for an action that happened in the past at an indeterminable time. We do not refer to when the action happened because we do not know or it does not concern us.

I've met Sarah. She's a nice girl.
 to describe an action that happened in the past but that influences or has a visible effect on the present.

Dad has washed the car. It's clean.

- to refer to an action that started in the past and is continuing in the present.
 Mr Allan has been a teacher for twenty-five years.
- to refer to an action that happened during a period of time that has not ended yet. I've read three books this month.
- to talk about experiences that we have or have not had in our life.
 Have you ever met anyone famous?
 She's never had an accident before.
 This is the funniest story I've ever heard.
 This is the first time I've seen a lion.
- to refer to an action which has just been completed. In this case, we usually use just. We have just had lunch.

Time markers

Some time markers that we often use with the present perfect simple are:

- · for: We've known them for years.
- since: We've known them since 1992.
- already: It's only four o'clock, but he's already left.
- yet: Have you finished yet? They haven't called us yet.
- just: She isn't here. She has just left the building.
- ever: Have you ever eaten frogs' legs before?
- · never: I have never heard that singer.
- always: She has always wanted to visit Spain.
- lately/recently: We haven't seen them lately.
- so far: They haven't made any mistakes so far.
- today/this morning: I have had two cups of coffee this morning.
- How long...?: How long have you been here?

E Have gone to - have been to

We use have been to to refer to the fact that somebody went somewhere in the past but has now returned.

We use have gone to to refer to the fact that somebody has gone somewhere and is still there and has not returned.

Sarah has been to Japan. (She has returned.) Sarah has gone to Japan. (She is still there.)

7 Form sentences using the present perfect simple.

Tip

Already and just go before the passive participle.

Yet goes at the end of the sentence.

For refers to the duration of an action.

Since refers to the point in time when an action started.

- I / eat / four sandwiches (today)
 I have eaten four sandwiches today.
- 2 Charles / be / a fan of the Rolling Stones (always)
- 3 they / leave (already)
- 4 you / visit / Peru? (ever)
- 5 we / not do / the shopping (yet)
- 6 I / finish / my homework (just)
- 7 she / ride / a horse (never)
- 8 you / tidy / your room? (yet)
- 9 we / have / this car (for years)
- 10 I / not see / Tim (since Monday)
- II they / live / in this town? (how long)
- 12 we / hear / the good news (just)

8	15672	ewrite the sentences using the ord given.
	ı	I've never driven a car before. time This is thefirst time I've driven a car.
	2	This is the first time we've visited Australia. never We before.
	3	I've never read such a good book before. best This is the read.
	4	She is the prettiest girl I've ever seen. never I such a pretty girl before.
	5	He has never done anything so silly before. time This is the firstanything so silly.
	6	This is the first time I've tasted Chinese food. have I
	7	This is the most beautiful country they've ever visited. never They such a beautiful country.

Complete with the correct form of have gone or have been.

I	Aurora is not here at the moment. She has gone to the bank.
2	Ijust to the shops. Would you like to see my new dress?
3	Jakeout. He won't be long.
4	The Smiths are on holiday. Theyto Ireland.
5	We never to France.
6	She isn't at home. She to the park.
7	Tim is on a business trip. Heto Kent.
8	I to lots of countries but Greece is my favourite.
9	Myra to the supermarket. She'll be back in half an hour.
0	you ever to Moscow?

Present perfect continuous

We use the present perfect continuous:

for an action that started in the past and is being repeated or is continuing until the present time.

I've been learning English for six years.

▶ for an action that has recently been completed. There is usually some indication in the present that this action has happened. His clothes are dirty. He's been repairing the car.

Time markers

Some time markers that we often use with the present perfect continuous are: How long? for, since, recently, lately.

10 Read and complete. Use the present perfect continuous.



Mrs Elliott: Adam! You're covered in mud! What (I) have you been doing

(you / do)?

Adam: I (2) (play) football.

Mrs Elliott: I (3) (look) everywhere for you, young man! (4) ...

(you / play) football all this time? It's eight o'clock!

Oh, no! I'm late! I'm meeting Laura at Adam: nine. We're going to a concert.

Mrs Elliott: Oh no, you aren't. You're going straight to bed. You (5)

(not sleep) enough.

Adam: But Mum, ...

Mrs Elliott: Don't argue with me, Adam! You

...... (spend) too much time with your friends lately. And you (7) (not do) very well at

But, Mum, I (8) (wait) for Adam:

this concert for weeks! Please.

Mrs Elliott: Well, all right. But you have to promise

you'll work harder from now on.

I promise! Thanks, Mum! Adam:

	Rewrite the sentences using the word given.		Dad started watching TV at seven. been Dadseven.
1	He started working here three months ago. has He has been working here for three months.	9	He started looking for a new job five months ago. has He for a new job for five months.
2	Kate started playing the violin when she was five. been Katesince she was	10	The children began playing football at ten. since The childrenten.
	five.	- 11	The baby fell asleep an hour ago and she
3	She began reading three hours ago. for Shethree hours.		hasn't woken up yet. sleeping The baby an hour.
4	Rob started learning English in 1998. been Rob	12	We began digging in the garden this morning. have
5	I started cleaning the garage two hours ago. have		We in the garden since this morning.
	I for two hours.	13	The police began looking for the missing
6	Stanley started writing that article at two. since Stanley hastwo.		child a few hours ago. been The police for the missing child for a few hours.
7	It started raining an hour ago and it's still raining. for Itan hour.	14	They started eating at eight. since They eight.

Present perfect simple	Present perfect continuous
▶ With the present perfect simple, we refer to an action that has been completed. What interests us most is the result of this action. She has washed the car. It's clean now.	With the present perfect continuous, the action may or may not have been completed. What interests us most is the action itself, not whether it has been completed. She has been washing the car.
▶ With the present perfect simple, we are not interested in the duration of the action but in the fact that it has been completed. She has typed six letters today.	With the present perfect continuous, we emphasise the duration of the action that is continuing in the present. She has been typing letters all morning and still has a lot to do.

	omplete with the present perfect simple present perfect continuous.		con	nplete with the present simple, present tinuous, present perfect simple or
1	I haven't played (not play) volleyball for a long time.			we alwaysvisit (visit) our
2	The children are very tired. They(play) volleyball.		2	grandparents on Sundays. George is in his room. He
3	She's a very famous writer. She (write) eleven books so far.		3	(study) for his History test all day. I
4	She (write) this book for a year. She hasn't finished it yet.		4	to Anne. (you / ever / taste) Mexican
5	They (not be) to the theatre for ages.		5	food? Please be quiet! You (always /
6	You look really tired. What(you / do)?		6	complain) about something. I'm tired. I (not sleep) enough
7	I started reading this book a week ago. I (read) fifty pages so far.		7	How often (you / have) English
8	I (not ride) a bike since I was nine.		8	We can't buy the tickets. We
9	He's got a very big stamp collection. He (collect) stamps since he was six.		9	I(not watch) that film. You can switch the television off.
10	(you / ever / travel) to another country?		10	You're very quiet. What (you / think) about?
11	Laura's in the attic. She(clean) it all day.		11	I(think) Paul is a wonderful person.
12	Sorry I'm late (you / wait)			I (never / be) to Scotland.
13	long? Sam(just / call) to say he'll		13	The cake (taste) great. Can I have another piece?
13	be home late tonight.		14	Tina (just / come) back from work.
14	I (not do) all my homework yet.		15	We (wait) here for half an hour and he hasn't come yet.
14 i	Rewrite the sentences using the word			started talking ten minutes ago, been
(given.	11.2	276	t saw Mike in October. have
	I Jack started working ten hours ago and he's still at work. been			October.
	Jack has been working for ten hours.		5.00000000	y began looking for a house in May. been
	2 She has never used a computer before. time It's the first a		sinc	ya house e May.
	computer. 3 It started snowing on Tuesday and it hasn't stopped yet. since		This	never heard such a strange story. ever is the strangest storyheard.
	ItTuesday.	9	She	started typing that report two hours ago.
	4 It's three weeks since I last spoke to Sarah.		bee	
	lfor three weeks.			t went to the cinema a month ago. for yen'ta th.

15 Read and circle the correct answer.

Dear Julia, I'm sorry I (1) ____ for such a long time, but I (2) ____ hard these last few weeks. We're all very busy at the office. I (3) work at eight every evening, so I really (4)time for anything else! The good news is that I (5) to Spain next week. Henry (6)

two tickets for Madrid. We're leaving on Friday. I (7) been to Spain, so I can't wait! We (8) back on the 15th June. Then on the 17th we're travelling to Scotland to see our parents. We (9) them once a year. We'll be in Scotland for two weeks, so we can meet when you're back from your trip to Paris. What (10)? Write soon and let me know. Love,

Marianne

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I	a haven't written	b don't write	c hasn't written	d 'm not writing
2	a working	b 'm working	c 've been working	d work
3	a finishing	b finish	c 've finished	d finishes
4	a not have	b don't have	c am not having	d haven't been having
5	a fly	b flying	c 'm flying	d 've been flying
6	a has been buying	b buys	c have bought	d has bought
7	a haven't got	b never	c haven't had	d 've never
8	a 're coming	b coming	c 've come	d comes
9	a visit always	b 're visiting always	c always visit	d 're always visiting
10	a do you think	b are you thinking	c have you thought	d have you been thinking







Writing practice Now you can do the writing activity for Unit 1 (Teacher's Resource File).



Past tenses

past simple, past continuous, 'used to', 'would', past perfect simple, past perfect continuous



Grammar reference

	Affirmative, question, negative	Time markers
Past simple	He wrote the letter on Monday. Did he write the letter on Monday? He didn't write the letter on Monday.	yesterday, three hours ago, last week, in 2001
Past continuous	She was doing her homework at 5.30. Was she doing her homework at 5.30? She wasn't doing her homework at 5.30.	while, as, all morning, at seven o'clock, yesterday
Past perfect simple	They had gone to bed by ten o'clock. Had they gone to bed by ten o'clock? They hadn't gone to bed by ten o'clock.	after, before, when, as soon as, until, already, just, by, by the time
Past perfect continuous	We had been working for hours. Had we been working for hours? We hadn't been working for hours.	since, for, all day
used to	I used to go to the cinema every Saturday. Did I use to go to the cinema every Saturday? I didn't use to go to the cinema every Saturday.	years ago, in the past, when I was young, always, often, sometimes, never
would	They would sing and dance. Would they sing and dance? They wouldn't sing and dance.	in the past, when I was young always, usually, often, sometimes, never

B Past simple

We use the past simple:

- to describe an action that took place at a specific point in the past. They left ten minutes ago.
- ▶ when we refer to habits or actions that happened often in the past. He travelled a lot when he was younger.
- ▶ to refer to states that influence the past.
 We lived in that house five years ago.
- ▶ to describe actions that happened consecutively, or one after another in the past. She got up, had breakfast and went out.

C Past continuous

We use the past continuous:

- ▶ to describe an action that was developing at a specific time in the past.
 I was doing my homework at eight o'clock yesterday evening.
- ▶ to refer to two or more actions that happened simultaneously in the past.
 Mum was watching TV while dad was cooking dinner.
- ▶ to describe an action that was interrupted by another in the past. We use the past continuous for the action that had the longest duration, and the past simple for the action of the shortest duration, the one that interrupted the first.

I was sleeping when the phone rang.

While she was drying the glasses, she dropped one.

As they were walking in the forest, they saw a deer.

▶ at the beginning of a story to describe the general atmosphere, the scene, before we start the narrative.

It was a beautiful morning. The sun was shining and the birds were singing.

Grammar practice

1	Complete with the past simple or past
	continuous

Tip

When is usually followed by the past simple. While and as are usually followed by the past continuous.

	started (start) to rain.
2	I (see) Laura as I(walk) down the street.
3	She (not hear) the doorbell because she (listen) to music.

I We were waiting (wait) for the bus when it

4	Jim(fall) asleep while he(do) his homework.
5	They (not work) when I (leave) the office.
6	Mr O'Sullivan (fix) his car when I (see) him.
7	What (you / talk) about when I (come) in?
8	Sheila (break) her leg as she (walk) down the stairs.
9	(call)? (you / sleep) when I
10	The TV (be) on but he (not watch) it.

	mplete with the past simple or past		in the sentences with as, while or when. o not change the order of the sentences.
ı	He had (have) a shower and left (leave) for work.	6	When we refer to two actions that happened
2	At 10.30 last night, Jim (work) and Maria (watch) TV.		simultaneously, we only use while, not when or as.
3	I(get) ready for bed when the phone(ring).	1	Dad was reading his newspaper. Mum was
4	I'm sorry, I (not listen). Can you repeat that?		cooking dinner. Dad was reading his newspaper while Mum was cooking dinner.
5	you (you / call) the police when you (hear) the burglars?	2	The boys were playing football. We were sitting in the garden.
6	We (not drive) fast but the police (stop) us.	3	I was walking the dog. I ran into Michael.
7	The film(start) at 8.00 and(finish) at 10.00.	4	The sun was shining. We were walking along
8	While the teacher (talk), I (think) about my birthday		the river.
9	party. He (not answer) the phone because he (not hear) it.	5	Peter was reading a comic. The teacher walked into the classroom.
10	(Bruce / wait) for you when you (arrive) at the station?	6	I was driving down West Street. I saw an accident.
11	What (you / do) at nine yesterday morning?	7	She was cleaning the house. I was tidying the attic.
12	Mum (cut) her finger while she (cook).	8	He called. We were having dinner.
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Past simple	Present perfect
We use the past simple: for an action that happened at a specific point in the past. We mention when the action happened. The game finished at 8.30.	We use the present perfect: for an action that happened at an indeterminable time in the past. We do not mention when the action happened because we do not know or it does not concern us. The game has finished.
 for an action that started and was completed in the past. He lived here for two years. (He does not live here any more.) 	 for an action that started in the past are is continuing in the present. He has lived here for two years. (He still lives here.)
 for an action that happened in the past, during a period of time that has ended. I drank three cups of coffee this morning. (It is no longer morning.) 	 for an action that happened in the past during a period of time that has not ended yet. I have drunk three cups of coffee this morning. (It is still morning.)
When we use the past simple , we exclusively refer to the past.	When we use the present perfect , the actions that we are describing are connected with the present.

- 4 Circle the correct answer.
 - I Bob was / has been here a minute ago.
 - 2 They bought / have bought this house in 1998.
 - 3 We lived / have lived here since 1998.
 - 4 Liam came / has come back from Paris last night.
 - 5 I didn't do / haven't done my homework yet, so I can't come with you.
 - 6 I already read I have already read this book.
 - 7 What time did you finish / have you finished work yesterday?
 - 8 Brenda went / has gone to the Bahamas last year.
- **5** Complete with the past simple or present perfect simple.

Tip

Remember the time markers that are used with the past simple and the present perfect. Past simple: yesterday, ago, last week, in 1492

Present perfect simple: just, yet, already, for, since, ever, never, so far, up to now



I	Have you seen (you / see) my new CD?
2	We(have) a wonderful time in Scotland last year.
3	I (not see) Carol at the party last night.
4	I (not see) John since Friday.
5	Australia? (you / ever / be) to
6	When (Paul and Sue / get) married?
7	Pam is on holiday. She(go) to Rome.
8	We (go) to Paris last year.
9	It's 10.30 and Simon(not call) yet.

10 I love London! I

all my life.

(live) here

6 Read and complete. Use the past simple or present perfect simple.

0	Isabella, — Leslie (1) came (come) to see you
1	this morning. She (2)(look)
1	worried. She (3) (not finish) the report for TeenLink yet. She needs your help. Call her.
0	—Ian (4) (call) at 10.30. He (5) (not leave) a message.
	—Please go to the supermarket and get some orange juice for your Dad. I
1	(6)
0	I (7)(be) too busy.
1	—Don't forget to feed the cats. They (8) (not eat) anything all day!
0	—Your lunch is ready. I (9)(leave) it on the kitchen table. Don't wait
1	for Dad. He (10)(go) to the dentist, so he might be late.
0	Mum

		Q S E
7		ewrite the sentences using the ord given.
	ı	I haven't seen her since Monday. saw I last Monday.
	2	The last time I spoke to Albert was a month ago. for I haven't a month.
	3	We haven't had a holiday since 1999. had The last timewas in 1999.
	4	It hasn't rained since June. last Thewas in June.
	5	The last time she played tennis was in 1992. since She1992.
	6	Sandra hasn't written to us for two weeks. last Sandra
	7	Hugo last visited us in the summer. since Hugo the summer.
		Co. 10-101 NO. ACULT TO A TEXT TO A LOCAL TO

Used to

- ▶ We use used to to describe actions that we have got used to doing (repeated past actions) in the past or states that influenced the past but no longer have any influence.
 I used to play tennis when I was at school. (repeated past action)
 - We used to live in London when I was young. (state)
- Usually, we can replace used to with the past simple without changing the meaning of the sentence.

I played tennis when I was at school. We lived in London when I was young.

- But when we describe a specific action that happened at a specific point in the past, we only use the past simple, not used to.
 I got up late yesterday.
 - I used to get up late yesterday. X

Would

- We can use would in the same way as used to to describe actions that we got used to doing in the past (repeated past actions). When we were young, my sister and I would fight all the time.
- But when we describe states, not actions that influenced the past, we only use used to, not would.

Mr Wilson used to be a teacher. Mr Wilson would be a teacher. X

- **8** Complete with used to or the past simple. Use used to whenever possible.
 - I I used to go (go) to work by bus but I bought a car last month.
 - 2 I (not go) to work on Friday because I was ill.
 - 3 (you / study) hard when you were a student?
 - 4 What time (you / leave) the office yesterday?
 - 5 I (play) the piano when I was your age.
 - 6 We (not enjoy) the party last Saturday.

7	I (not like) spinach but now I love it!
8	He(be) very tired, so he went to bed early.
9	When you were a child, (you / go) to parties very often?
10	Hannah (go) to four parties last month.
П	Marvin (collect) toy soldiers but when he grew up, he lost interest in them.
12	The students (not enjoy) the excursion to the seaside because of the bad weather.
13	Why (she / be) angry with them yesterday?
14	There (be) a small cottage here but they pulled it down a few years ago.

9 Complete with would and the verb given.



	When I was a child, we (I) would visit
	(visit) my grandparents on Sundays. They
	had a cottage by the sea.
	Every morning, I (2) (always /
	go) fishing with my grandfather. My sister
	(3) (sometimes / come) with
	us. She (4) (simply / sit) and
	watch us. But she (5) (not let)
i	us take any fish back home. Whenever we
	caught one, she (6) (take) it off
	the hook and throw it back into the water!
	I (7) (get) really angry
	whenever she did that but Grandad
	(8) (laugh) about it. He didn't
	really mind. He thought it was sweet.

10 Write R for repeated past action or S for state. Then complete with would for repeated past actions and used to for states.

Tip

When we refer to states, not to repeated actions, we only use used to, not would.



I When I was little, my mother would read to me every night.

2	That building used to be a school. 5	
3	On my birthday, I have a party and invite all my friends.	
4	When I was younger, I go fishing every Saturday.	g
5	Years ago, she have long hair.	
6	We have a house in Manchester years ago.	
7	Grandma get up early and watch the sun rise every morning.	
8	Ilike rock music but now I don'	
9	Davidlive in that house	
10	When we were little, Dadalway take us to the park on Sundays.	
П	They have a house in the countribut they sold it years ago.	-
12	When I was a teenager, I always go out on Saturdays.	
13	Hebe an excellent swimmer when he was younger.	
14	My aunt visit us every Sunday when she was still in London.	

Past perfect simple	Past perfect continuous	
We use the past perfect simple: to describe an action that happened in the past prior to another action. We use the past simple for the one that happened second. By the time I arrived, Jack had already gone to bed.	We use the past perfect continuous: to give emphasis to the duration of an action that happened prior to another action in the past. I found my keys yesterday. I had been looking for them for days.	
 to describe an action that happened prior to a specific point in time in the past. It was one o'clock in the morning. The guests had gone home. 	to describe an action that happened in the past, that was of a long duration and when the result of it was visible in the past Her eyes were red. She had been crying	
Time markers Some time markers that we often use with the past perfect simple are: when, after, before, as soon as, until, just, already, by, by the time, etc.	Time markers Some time markers that we often use with the past perfect continuous are: since, for before, until, etc.	

Past time clauses

We use the past perfect simple for an action that has already been completed prior to another action that happened in the past. We use the past simple for the second action.

But when we refer to two successive actions, ie. when the second action took place immediately after the first, then we can use the past simple for both of them.

The meaning is still the same.

I had locked the door before I left the house. I locked the door before I left the house.

	Complete	with	the	past	simple	or	past
	perfect sin	nple.					

Ĺ	By the time wearrived (arrive) at the cinema, the film had already begun (already / begin).
2	They (already / sell) that blue dress when I (get) to the shop.
3	Richard (just / finish) breakfast when I (wake) up.
4	As soon as the play (finish), we (leave) the theatre.
5	I (start) typing those letters before the boss (come).

7 I only realised that I (meet) her a few years ago when I (see) her.

6 I (not feel) so hungry after I

- 8 The bank (already / close) when I (leave) the office.
- 9 The meeting (start) by ten.
- 10 He (not find) my story interesting because he (hear) it before.

12 Rewrite the sentences.

- I She had never flown in a plane before. It was the first time she had ever flown in a plane.
- 2 I had never eaten Mexican food before. It was the first time

3	It was the first time Ned had ever driven a car. Ned
4	Mary had never made a chocolate cake before. It was the first time
5	It was the first time I had ever played golf.
6	They had never used a monolingual dictionary before. It was the first time
7	It was the first time we had ever seen an eagle. We

13 Rewrite the sentences using the word given.



I Magnus went home and Vera came later.

after

Vera came after Magnus had gone home.

3 It was the first time I had ever seen such a boring film. **never** I such a boring film before.

8 First he graduated from university and then he got a job. after
He got a jobfrom university.

14 Read and complete. Use the past simple or past perfect simple.

	Intru	d	er By Dudley Vince
	When I came home from school that day, (I)realised_ (realise) that I (2)	that (5) was (6) (7) bisc the I was livin that the sitti d cat!	mbed through the window and then I saw the kitchen was a mess. Someone (break) into our house! There mud on the floor. The burglar (break) my favourite cup and he (even / eat) the chocolate uits that Mum (8) (leave) on kitchen table for me! as terrified! I (9) (go) into the groom to call the police and realised the 'burglar' (10) (not leave) house. He was still in our living room, and on the sofa. The burglar was a big, fat I must say, he was the friendliest burglar dever seen!
CO	ntinuous.		mplete with the past perfect simple or st perfect continuous.
- 1	Anne was out of breath. (she / run) She had been running.		TID
	People were sitting around the table with		With the past perfect continuous, we give emphasis to the duration of the action.
2		(e	emphasis to the duration of the action.
3	People were sitting around the table with empty plates in front of them. (they / eat)	1 2	We couldn't get in because we had lost (lose) our keys. She (sleep) for four hours when a loud noise woke her up.
3	People were sitting around the table with empty plates in front of them. (they / eat) Her clothes were dirty. (what / she / do?) Brian was exhausted. (he / travel / for	1 2	We couldn't get in because we had lost (lose) our keys. She (sleep) for four hours
3 4 5	People were sitting around the table with empty plates in front of them. (they / eat) Her clothes were dirty. (what / she / do?) Brian was exhausted. (he / travel / for eighteen hours) There was a strong smell of garlic in the	1 2 3 4	We couldn't get in because we had lost (lose) our keys. She (sleep) for four hours when a loud noise woke her up. Ray was terrified. He (never / be) in a plane before.
3456	People were sitting around the table with empty plates in front of them. (they / eat) Her clothes were dirty. (what / she / do?) Brian was exhausted. (he / travel / for eighteen hours) There was a strong smell of garlic in the kitchen. (he / cooking) I went to see the doctor on Friday. (I / not feel / well / for weeks) Larry was very tired yesterday. (he / work /	1 2 3 4 5	We couldn't get in because we had lost (lose) our keys. She (sleep) for four hours when a loud noise woke her up. Ray was terrified. He (never / be) in a plane before. (it / stop) raining when you left the house? We needed a rest. We (walk)
234567	People were sitting around the table with empty plates in front of them. (they / eat) Her clothes were dirty. (what / she / do?) Brian was exhausted. (he / travel / for eighteen hours) There was a strong smell of garlic in the kitchen. (he / cooking) I went to see the doctor on Friday. (I / not feel / well / for weeks) Larry was very tired yesterday. (he / work / hard / all day)	1 2 3 4 5	We couldn't get in because we had lost (lose) our keys. She (sleep) for four hours when a loud noise woke her up. Ray was terrified. He (never / be) in a plane before. (it / stop) raining when you left the house? We needed a rest. We (walk) all day. By the time we got to the theatre, the play
2 3 4 5 6 7	People were sitting around the table with empty plates in front of them. (they / eat) Her clothes were dirty. (what / she / do?) Brian was exhausted. (he / travel / for eighteen hours) There was a strong smell of garlic in the kitchen. (he / cooking) I went to see the doctor on Friday. (I / not feel / well / for weeks) Larry was very tired yesterday. (he / work / hard / all day) The ground was wet. (it / rain / all night)	1 2 3 4 5	We couldn't get in because we had lost (lose) our keys. She (sleep) for four hours when a loud noise woke her up. Ray was terrified. He (never / be) in a plane before. (it / stop) raining when you left the house? We needed a rest. We (walk) all day. By the time we got to the theatre, the play (already / begin). I (wait) all evening before he
2 3 4 5 6 7	People were sitting around the table with empty plates in front of them. (they / eat) Her clothes were dirty. (what / she / do?) Brian was exhausted. (he / travel / for eighteen hours) There was a strong smell of garlic in the kitchen. (he / cooking) I went to see the doctor on Friday. (I / not feel / well / for weeks) Larry was very tired yesterday. (he / work / hard / all day)	1 2 3 4 5	We couldn't get in because we had lost (lose) our keys. She (sleep) for four hours when a loud noise woke her up. Ray was terrified. He (never / be) in a plane before. (it / stop) raining when you left the house? We needed a rest. We (walk) all day. By the time we got to the theatre, the play (already / begin). I (wait) all evening before he finally came. She didn't come with us because she

17 Read and complete. Use the past simple, past continuous, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous.

Boy's Advent	diey Forest
Bobby Wilson, reunited with his parents, Martha and Charles. Yesterday evening, Charles and Martha Wilson were finally reunited with their son,	Ridley Forest (6) (not be) with us, he (7) (already / walk) a very long distance, said Mr Wilson.
Bobby. By the time the police (1) (find) five-year-old Bobby, he (2) (wander) around Ridley Forest for four hours.	When the police finally found Bobby, he (8) (lie) under a tree and he (9) (sleep).
The Wilsons (3)	'Well, I (10) (be) tired,' said young Bobby. 'I (11) (wait) for Mum to come and get me when I (12) (fall) asleep.'

18 Read the sentences. Some of them are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a sentence is correct, put a tick next to it. If a sentence has a word which should not be there, write the word at the end of the line.

Ī	Mr Williams used to be a science teacher.	/
2	She couldn't play because she had been broken her leg.	been
3	Oliver was tired because he had been writing letters all morning.	
4	We did arrived at the station at 7.30.	
5	Georgia has left ten minutes ago.	
6	I saw Jane while I was walking home from work.	
7	We weren't being at home at ten o'clock last night.	
8	He would always to bring flowers when he came to visit.	
9	Had they been finished their homework?	
0	The Smiths used lived in that house ten years ago	

19 Read and circle the correct answer. This (1) to me three years ago. It was my fifteenth birthday and I was having a party. I (2) for that day for weeks! I had invited all my friends, even people I (3) for a very long time. I (4) everything by six o'clock. My friends started coming at seven. Everyone (5) by half past seven and it was time to bring out my birthday cake. My guests all stood around the table and I went into the kitchen to get the cake. As I (6) it, I (7) over my little brother's toy train and fell. The cake landed on my face and I (8) on the floor, covered in cream and strawberries! My friends thought it was funny. They (9) all night. I (10) so embarrassed in my life! b has happened d had happened I a happened c was happening b had been waiting d waited 2 a have waited c was waiting a didn't see d hadn't seen b haven't seen c wasn't seeing a prepared b have prepared c had prepared d had been preparing b had been arriving c had arrived d would arrive a was arriving b was carrying d had been carrying a carried c had carried d had tripped a tripped b was tripping c have tripped

c lay

c laughed

20 Read and complete. Use the past simple, past continuous, past perfect simple or past perfect continuous.

b had lain

b would laugh

b have never felt

Tom (I) was (be) on his way to ... (offer) to drive him to his parents' house. They (12) visit his parents. He (2) (drive) for twenty minutes when his car (get) there in twenty minutes. Tom (3) (break down). He (13) (thank) the driver, got (4) (get) out of the car and out of the car and (14) (ring) (5) (try) to find out what the his parents' doorbell. There problem was. No luck! He (6) (be) no answer. He rang (not know) much about cars. All he again. No one (16) (open) the (7) (know) was that his car door. He couldn't believe how unlucky he was! His parents (17) (8) (break down) in the middle of nowhere and that he out and there he was again, standing in (9) (stand) in the rain, hoping the rain, waiting for someone to drive that someone would help him. him back home. 'This surprise visit wasn't such a good idea after all,' he (wait) for more than thought to himself. an hour when a lorry driver

a have lain

10 a never felt

9 a have laughed

Writing practice Now you can do the writing activity for Unit 2 (Teacher's Resource File).

d used to lie

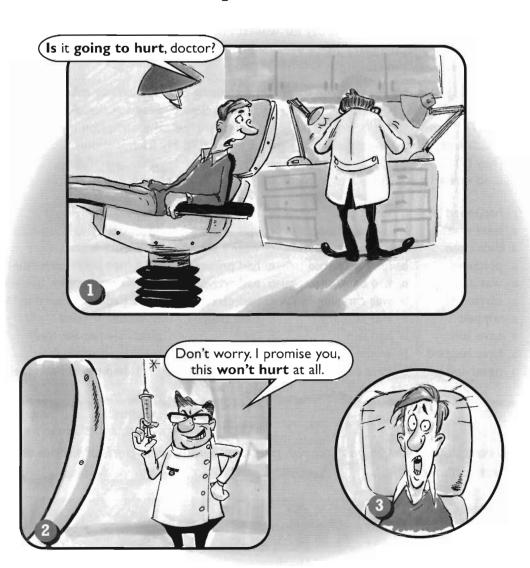
c was never feeling d had never been feeling

c used to laugh



The Future

'will', 'going to', present continuous, present simple, future continuous, future perfect simple, future perfect continuous



Grammar reference

	Affirmative	Question	Negative
will	I will write the letters.	Will I write the letters?	I won't write the letters.
going to	You are going to write the letters.	Are you going to write the letters?	You aren't going to write the letters.
Future continuous	He will be writing the letters.	Will he be writing the letters?	He won't be writing the letters.
Future perfect simple	She will have written the letters.	Will she have written the letters?	She won't have written the letters.
Future perfect continuous	They will have been writing the letters.	Will they have been writing the letters?	They won't have been writing the letters.

B Will

We use will:

- ▶ to make a prediction, to say what we believe will happen in the future. We usually use it with expressions such as I think, I believe, I bet, I expect, I am sure/afraid, I suppose, I hope, or adverbs such as probably, perhaps, possibly, certainly etc. I'm sure she'll pass the exam. I'll probably be at school early tomorrow morning.
- for decisions that we make spontaneously, at the time when we are speaking.

The phone's ringing. I'll answer it.

▶ to offer our help to somebody.
I'll help you with your homework.

to make a promise.I promise I won't be late.

▶ to ask somebody to do something for us.

Will you open the door for me?

- to warn somebody about something. Be careful! You'll hurt yourself with that knife.
- to talk about something that will definitely happen in the future because it is inevitable, we cannot change or control it using external factors.

The sun will rise at 6.35 tomorrow. The temperature will drop during the weekend.

C Going to

We use going to:

when we refer to future plans, to something that we intend to do in the future.

We're going to buy a new car next month.

when we know that something is going to happen in the future because there is something in the present that shows us this, an indication. Look at those clouds. It's going to rain.

D Present continuous

We use the present continuous to refer to something that we have already planned to do in the immediate future. We are sure that the action that we are talking about will happen.

We're flying to London tomorrow.

E Present simple

We can use the **present simple** for the future, when we refer to programmes (cinema, theatre, etc.) or timetables (for ships, trains, etc.).

Our bus leaves at 6.30.

The play finishes at eleven o'clock.

Grammar practice

15.63	
Co	mplete with will or going to.
١	Don't worry. I <u>'ll show</u> (show) you how the camera works.
2	Don't wait up for me. I(probably / be) home late tonight.
3	Jordan has sold his car because he (buy) a new one next month.
4	According to the weather forecast, there(be) heavy rain in the south on Wednesday.
5	I've bought a new dress and I(wear) it to the party tonight.
6	What (you / do) this weekend? Have you decided?
7	l promise l (not tell) anyone about this.
8	Autumn is almost over. It (get) colder soon.
9	I've been thinking about this for weeks. I(not accept) that new job.
10	It's really hot in here (you / open) the window, please?
Cir	cle the correct answer.
ł	A: Did you remember to book a table? B: Oh, no! I forgot. I will / am going to call the restaurant now.
2	A: Why do you need Craig's phone number? B: I 'll / 'm going to invite him to my party.
3	A: I'm going out with Alice tonight.B: Oh, really? Then I 'll / 'm going to come with you.
4	A: Mike called this morning.B: Yes, Mum told me. I will / am going to call him later.
5	A: So, what are your plans for the summer?B: I will / am going to visit my cousin in Scotland.
6	A: Jill has passed her exam. B: Really? That's great! I will / am going to call

her and congratulate her.

7 A: Would you like something to eat?

sandwich.

omelette.

B: Yes, thank you. I will I am going to have a

A: Do you really need all those eggs?

B: Yes, I do. I will / am going to make an

3 Complete with will or going to.

Tip

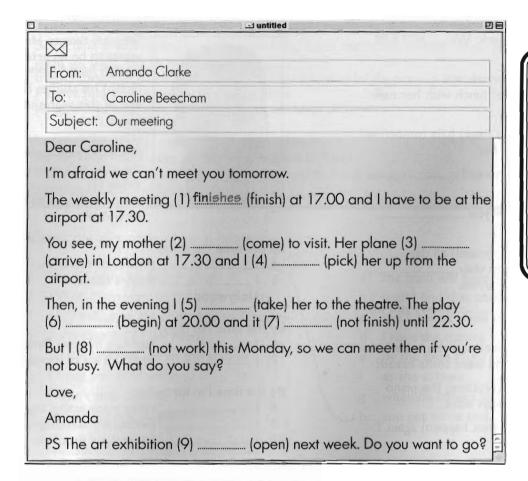
Will is for making general predictions, to say what we believe will happen in the future. Going to is for making predictions when we are sure that something will happen in the future because there is an indication of it in the present.

I	I'm sure you <u>"Il have</u> (have) a great time at the party.
2	Look at those cars. They (crash)!
3	I expect they (be) on time.
4	We(be) late! The film starts in ten minutes and Ben is still in the shower!
5	I feel dizzy. I (faint).
6	You should talk to Jane. I'm sure she(understand).
7	Look out! That branch is broken! It(fall)!
8	Do you think the team (win) the match on Saturday?
9	The oven is too hot. The cake(get) burnt.
10	The boat is leaking badly. It(sink).
	mplete with will or the present
ł	 Would you like something to drink? Yes, please. I "Il have" (have) an orange juice.
2	I can't come with you on Sunday. I(have) dinner with Tina.
3	You look tired. I (make) you a cup of tea.
4	Bob (come) to see us tonight.
5	(you / post) this letter for me?
6	(you / do) anything tomorrow morning?
7	Oh no! I forgot to call Violet. I(call) her now.
8	We (fly) to Madrid on Friday. Here are our tickets.
9	I (meet) James for lunch at 12.30.
10	I'm really tired. I think I (go)

straight to bed.

2

5 Read and complete. Use the *present continuous* or *present simple*.



Remember:
The present
continuous is for
referring to something
that we have already
planned to do in the
future.
The present simple is
for referring to
programmes (theatre,
cinema) or timetables
(for trains,
aeroplanes, etc.)

Future continuous

We use the future continuous:

- ▶ to refer to an action that will develop at a specific point in the future.
 - At 9.30 tomorrow morning, we'll be travelling to Manchester.
- to ask somebody about his future plans, particularly when we want him to do something for us.
 - Will you be passing the library on your way home?
 - Yes. Why?
 - Could you return this book for me?
- ▶ to refer to an action that will definitely take place in the future, either because it forms part of a plan or because it is a routine action.

I'll be seeing him tomorrow. We always meet on Mondays.

6	Complete	with	the	future	continuous
---	----------	------	-----	--------	------------

1	I'll be at home at 8.30 tonight. I
	'll be watching (watch) the football
	match.

- 2(they / work) all day tomorrow?
- 3 Don't call him before nine. He(sleep).
- 4 What (you / do) this time next week?
- 5 I (not use) my car tonight. You can borrow it.
- 6 Sue (have) lunch with Alan at 1.30 tomorrow.
- 7 (you / pass) the chemist's on your way home? I need some aspirin.
- 8 They (not stay) with us. They've booked a room at the Palace Hotel.
- 9 This time next week we(lie) on the beach.
- 10 I (see) Tom at the office tomorrow. I can give him your message.

7	Complete	with	will	or	the	future
	continuou	c				

I	We're going to the park. We won't be (not be) long.
2	At one o'clock tomorrow, she (have) lunch with her new boss.
3	(you / see) Julia tomorrow? I have a message for her.
4	That suitcase looks heavy. I(carry) it for you.
5	Don't worry. I'm sure you(pass) the exam.
6	They (travel) all day tomorrow, so I'm sure they (be) tired when they arrive.
7	Come on I (show) you my new computer.
8	I (drive) past the baker's on my way home. Do you want some bread?
9	She (practise) the piano tomorrow, as she always does.

G Future perfect simple

promise.

We use the future perfect simple to refer to an action that will have already been completed before a specific point in the future. I will have finished this book by next week.

10 This (not happen) again. I

Often, the future perfect simple is used with time markers such as: by, by the time, before etc.

H Future perfect continuous

We use the future perfect continuous to refer to an action that will continue until a specific point in the future.

She will have been working here for ten years in January.

8 Read and complete. Use the *future perfect* simple.



4	the time I'm thirty I I Hollywood.	(move) to the USA.
Ву	the time I'm thirty	-five:
6	1	(appear) in many films.
7	1	(make) a lot of money.
Ву	the time I'm forty-	-five:
8	1	(win) many acting awards.
		(write) my autobiography.
		(direct) my first film.

- **9** Form sentences using the *future perfect* continuous.
 - Tom / watch / TV / for six hours by 7.30
 Tom will have been watching TV for six hours by 7.30.

 by December / he / work / here for a year
 I / learn / English / for five months in March how long / you / study / medicine / by the end of this year?
 - 5 the boys / play / football / for three hours by five o'clock
 - 6 Sue / drive / her new car / for three weeks on Friday
 - 7 we / live / in London / for fifteen years in May
 - 8 by the time he arrives / he / travel / for over twenty-four hours

Future time clauses

Clauses that are introduced by time links are called **time clauses**. Some time links that may be referred to in the future are: **when**, **before**, **after**, **as** soon as, until, by, by the time.

Even if they refer to the future, these links are followed by the present simple.

I'll give him your message when I see him.

I'll give him your message when I will see him. X

Let's see another example.

By the time I get home, they will have gone to bed.

In the above clause, the time clause is followed by the present simple, and the main clause is in the future perfect.

10 Match the two parts of each sentence.

- I You'll feel much better after
- 2 When Mum goes to the supermarket,
- 3 He'll tell us all about his trip to London
- 4 I will have tidied my room
- 5 By the time we get to the station,
- 6 I'll pay you back when
- 7 I won't stop looking
- 8 She will phone as soon

- a the train will have left.
- b until I find that photo.
- c she'll get us some more popcorn.
- d I have the money.
- e by the time Mum gets back.
- f as she arrives.
- g when he comes back.
- h you get some rest.

II Circle the correct answer.

- I We call /will call) you when we get / will get back home.
- 2 Don't worry. We clean / will clean up that mess before Mum sees / will see it.
- 3 I start / will start working on that article as soon as I get / will get to the office.
- 4 Lunch is / will be ready when you come / will come home.
- 5 As soon as we find / will find a bigger house, we move / will move.
- 6 I type / will type these letters before the boss comes / will come.
- 7 When everyone is / will be here, we bring / will bring out the cake.
- 8 She phones / will phone as soon as she sees / will see our message.
- 9 Her dad doesn't let / won't let her leave the house until she apologises / will apologise.
- 10 I am / will be here when the guests start / will start arriving.

12	Complete with will, the present simple,
	uture continuous or future perfect simple

- I |<u>'|| call</u>... (call) you as soon as l<u>get</u>.... (get) home.
- 2 Jane (finish) her homework before she (go) to bed tonight.
- We(go) shopping as soon as it(stop) raining.
- 4 I (wait) for you when your bus (get) there.
- 6 I (let) you know as soon as I (hear) from her.
- 7 Don't worry. I promise I (go) to the bank before it (close).
- 8 When I (see) him, I (give) him your message.
- 9 As soon as we (have) enough money, we (buy) a new car.
- 10 I (go) to bed by the time they (come) back.

J The Future: summary

Form	Use	Example	
will	▶ prediction	I'm sure you'll enjoy the film.	
	 instantaneous or spontaneous decision, promise, request, warning 	They're here. I'll open the door. I'll help you with your homework.	
	certain (inevitable) action in the future	There will be a solar eclipse at 4.20 tomorrow.	
going to	► future plan, intention	They're going to get married.	
	prediction (which there is an indication of in the present)	Look at those clouds. It's going to rain.	
Present continuous	 planned personal action for the immediate future 	He's leaving for Spain tomorrow.	
Present simple	 programmes (theatre, cinema, etc.), timetables (for buses, trains, etc.) 	The film starts at six.	
Future continuous	action developing at a specific point in the future	We'll be having dinner at 7.30 tonight.	
I San Inc.	certain action in the future (part of a plan or routine)	I'll be working all day on Monday	
	to ask about somebody's future plans	Will you be using your computer this evening?	
Future perfect simple	action that will be completed by some point in the future	We will have arrived by three o'clock.	
Future perfect continuous	action that will continue until some point in the future	We will have been living here for three years in May.	

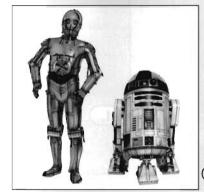
13	Complete	with	the	correct	form	of	the	verb.
	COTTIBLETE	AATITI	uic	COLLECT	TOTIL	O_{I}	uic	veib.

- I A: We haven't got any milk.
 B: It's OK. I.....(go) and get some.
- 2 A: So, you're leaving tomorrow. B: Yes, I am! This time next week, I (swim) in Hawaii!
- 3 A: Is 6.30 all right?
 B: No, sorry. At 6.30 tomorrow evening, I
 (study) for an English test.
- 5 A: Where are you going?
 B: Out. I (not be) long, I promise.

- 6 A: What time (your plane / leave) tomorrow?B: At half past eight.
 - A: Why have you moved all the furniture out of your room?
 - B: I (paint) it tomorrow.
- 8 A: Will you still be at work at 5.30?
 - B: Yes. I (not finish) my report by then.
- 9 A: Please tell Jim about the party next Saturday.
 - B: Of course. I'll tell him as soon as I (see) him.
- 10 A: Would you like to come with us tomorrow?
 - B: I'm sorry. I can't. I (meet) Georgia tomorrow afternoon.

14 Read and circle the correct answer.

Teenlink



Robo News by Danny MacKee

Ninety per cent of all robots today are used in factories. Soon (I) there will have been / there will be robots that can

do almost anything. Here are some 'robofacts' that you (2) will definitely find / will definitely be finding very interesting.

RoboDoctors: Today robots are used in hospitals to help doctors with some very simple tasks. Some experts predict that by the end of the 22nd century, robots (3) will have been replacing / will have replaced doctors. They (4) are performing / will perform even the most difficult operations without the help of humans.

RoboNauts: Scientists have already sent robots to Mars. Soon they (5) will be sending I will have been sending them to other planets as well. The robots which are used to explore space today are

controlled by astronauts. In the next few years, scientists (6) will have designed I will have been designing robots that can travel into space alone.

RoboDrivers: Robots have been working in car factories for many years. In the future, they (7) will be driving I will have been driving cars too! Scientists are already working on the first robot-controlled taxis, so some robots (8) will have worked I will be working as taxi drivers!

Experts predict that the number of robot

manufacturers (9) will have doubled / double by the end of this century. Robots (10) will be becoming / will become part of everyday life and they (11) will definitely make / will definitely have been making it easier. Don't you just love technology?



Oral practice

Now you can do the **oral activity** for **Unit 3** (Teacher's Resource File).



Question tags, short agreements







Grammar reference

A Question tags

Form

- ▶ Question tags are formed by an auxiliary verb and the personal pronoun that corresponds to the subject of the clause. They always go at the end of the clause and are separated from this by a comma. The auxiliary verb that we use for the question tag depends on the tense that the clause is in.
 - He lives in that house, doesn't he? You aren't talking to me, are you?
- When the clause is positive, we use a negative question tag.
 When the clause is negative, we use a positive question tag.
 He's coming with us, isn't he?
 You didn't forget to call Mark, did you?

- ► When there is a modal verb in the clause, the question tag is formed by using this.
 - He can't hear very well, can he?
- The question tag for I am is aren't I?
 I'm wrong, aren't I?
 I'm wrong, amn't I?
- ➤ The question tag for let's is shall we? Let's go home, shall we?
- When the clause is in the imperative, the question tag both in the positive and the negative is will you?
 Be quiet, will you?
 Don't shout, will you?

- ▶ The question tag for have got is formed using have or has. But when have is the main verb, the question tag is formed using the auxiliary verb do/does/did.
 - She's got a brother, hasn't she? You always have cereal and coffee for breakfast, don't you?
- ▶ When we have there is/are, there was/were, there will be etc., the question tag in the clause, the question tag is formed using there, not it or they.

There's a cinema near your house, isn't there?

There's a cinema near your house, isn't it? X

There were a lot of people at the beach, weren't there?

There were a lot of people at the

beach, weren't they? X

When the subject of the clause are the words this/that or these/those, we use it or they in the question tag. That's Mary's car, isn't it? These are your sunglasses, aren't they?

- When the subject of the clause is a word such as somebody, everyone, no one, we use they and a plural verb in the question tag.
 Everyone was at the party, weren't they?
- ▶ When the subject of the clause is a negative word such as nothing, no one, nobody, the question tag is positive.

No one saw us, did they?

Use

▶ We use question tags when we are not absolutely sure about something and we want to confirm it, to find out whether or not it applies.

You live in London, don't you?

➤ Often we use them when we are sure about something and are simply waiting for our fellow speaker to agree with us.

It's a lovely day, isn't it?

Grammar practice

Cor	uplete with a question tag.
1	Our train leaves at six, doesn't it?
2	Sue wasn't at the party last night,?
3	He's told you about the meeting,?
4	They're coming back tomorrow,?
5	You haven't been waiting long,?
6	You don't like him very much,?
7	They're going to move to Bristol,?
8	It had stopped raining when you went out,
9	He didn't call,?
10	You weren't talking to me,?
П	She isn't your friend,?
12	You won't tell anyone you saw me,?
13	The cat doesn't sleep on your bed.

They'll be arriving tomorrow,?

2	Complete	with a	anestion	tao:
_	COMPLETE	AK TITY OF	H MIDDIMENT	Lay.

1	l should apologise, <u>shouldn't l</u> ?
2	You've got a house in the country,
3	Let's have something to eat,?
4	There's too much noise in here,?
5	You always have lunch at one,?
6	He can't drive,?
7	You've never lied to me,?
8	Someone told you about it,?
9	Don't play with that machine,?
10	No one helped you,?
П	I'm too late,?
12	Stop looking at me,?
13	That's Jim's wife over there,?
14	Ms Clark used to be a teacher,?
15	Everybody enjoyed the holiday,?

3	Co	mplete with a <i>question tag</i> .	B Short agreements
	ı	I look awful,don't I?	
	2	There are enough sandwiches for everyone,	We use so and neither or nor to agree with something that somebody is saying to us, without repeating what he said to us.
	3	You won't tell anyone,?	▶ To agree with a positive sentence, we use so + auxiliary/ modal verb + subject.
	4	Let's go out tonight,?	- I'm very tired.
	5	Bill has to make a speech,?	- So am I.
	6	The film was excellent,?	▶ To agree with a negative sentence, we use neither/nor + auxiliary/modal verb +
	7	I'm fat,?	subject. - Sam didn't pass the test.
	8	You weren't sleeping when I called,?	- Neither did Alex.
	9	Don't ask so many questions,?	
	10	You will have finished by three,?	5 Complete with the correct auxiliary verb or modal verb.
4	situ	at would you say in the following lations? Write sentences using a estion tag. You have arranged to meet your friend	When the verb in the sentence with which we agree has a modal verb, we use the modal verb and in short agreement too.
		tonight but you're afraid he'll be late. What do you say? You won't be late, will you?	1 A: I love pop music. B: Sodo
	2	You think your friend, Madge, is having a birthday party on Saturday but you're not sure. Ask another friend.	2 A: I didn't like the film. B: Neither I.
	3	You think your friend has never eaten Thai food. Check.	3 A: Sarah used to have long hair.B: So
	4	You want to make sure that your friend will call you later. What do you say?	B: NorI. 5 A: Chris isn't coming with us. B: Neither
	5	You think your friend bought a new bike last week. Check.	6 A: I'd like some orange juice. B: So
	6	You're trying to do your homework but your sister is making too much noise. What do you say?	 7 A: I don't work on Saturdays. B: Nor
	7	It's a very hot day. You phone your friend and suggest going to the beach.	9 A: We had a great time last night. B: Sowe.
	8	You're talking to your friend but you don't think he's listening to you. What do you say?	10 A: I can't remember her name.B: Neither I.II A: I should really go to bed soon.
	9	You've found a pair of sunglasses and you	B: So
	10	think they're your friend's. Ask him. You don't think your brother has done his homework yet. Check.	

6	Reply with so or neither/nor using the
	word given.
Ū	

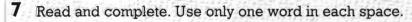
Will is very interested in History. (George)
So is George.

2	Tina	left	early	last	night.	(Anne))
---	------	------	-------	------	--------	--------	---

- 3 I've never met anyone famous. (I)
- 4 We must leave soon. (we)

5	Brian	failed	the	exam.	(Kate)
---	-------	--------	-----	-------	--------

- 6 I don't believe her. (I)
- 7 Charlotte has bought a new car. (Alex)
- 8 I can't answer this question. (I)
- 9 He'll never forgive them. (I)
- 10 I was born in 1989. (my brother)





Diane: Dad! You haven't been

standing there long, (1)have..... you?

Dad: No, I haven't. Why?

Diane: Nothing, Just asking.

Dad: What's the matter? You look funny. You aren't ill,

(2)you?

Diane: (4) have I.

Dad: OK, then. We both have a lot of things to do, don't (5)?

Why don't you go to your room and let me finish my report?

Dad: No, I haven't. Now, sweetheart, I'm busy. Let me get on with my work,

(9)you?

Diane: But ...

Dad: What are you hiding behind your back? You've done something to my

Diane: Er ... Let me explain ...

Dad: Diane!!

Oral practice

Now you can do the oral activity for Unit 4 (Teacher's Resource File).

Revision 1-4

Read and circle the correct answer.

Dear Marianne,

Thanks for your letter. It was great to hear from you.

So you (0) .c. some time off work! That's great - you (1) it. You (2) too hard lately.

Tom and I (3) to Paris after all. We (4) of moving to a bigger house in June. I

(5) this one very much and neither (6) Tom.

We (7) for a house for weeks but we still (8) anything. So you see, I (9) quite busy lately too!

Anyway, I'll see you when you're back from Spain. Have a wonderful time and send me a postcard from Madrid, (10) you?

Love,

Julia

0	a	take	Ь	taking	(c)	're taking	d	taken
1	a	deserve	Ь	're deserving		've deserved	d	've been deserving
2	a	work	b	're working	С	works	d	've been working
3	a	don't go	b	doesn't go	С	aren't going	d	haven't been going
4	a	think	b	're thinking	С	thinks	d	thinking
5	a	don't like	Ь	'm not liking	С	haven't liked	d	haven't been liking
6	a	has	b	does	С	hasn't	С	doesn't
7	a	look	b	're looking	С	've looked	d	've been looking
8	a	don't find	b	aren't finding	С	haven't found	d	haven't been finding
9	a	am	b	do	С	've been	d	been
10	a	will	Ь	do	С	are	d	have

10

- 2 Rewrite the sentences using the word given.
 - He hasn't called nne since Monday.

 The last <u>time he called me was</u> on Monday. time
 - I last visited my grandparents a month ago.
 I for a month. not
 - 2 We haven't gone out for two weeks. **last**We two weeks ago.
 - 3 Dawn started working here a year ago. has Dawn for a year.

 - 5 I haven't been to that restaurant for years. was
 The last time I years ago.

3	Rewrite the sentences using the words given.	
	I went to bed and then my parents came home. already had already gone to bed when my parents came home.	
	I He finished his homework and then he watched TV. after He watched TVhis homework.	
	2 It was the first time I had ever eaten Mexican food. never I	
	3 She left the office and John arrived later. already She	
	4 I had never heard such a funny story before. ever It was the first time such a funny story.	
	5 I finished my breakfast and then I started cleaning the house. soon As	
4	Circle the correct answer.	
	 We were having lunch when we heard/ were hearing a terrible noise. The bus had left / had been leaving by the time we got to the station. I finally finished that report. I have been working / had been working on it for weeks. The play finished / had finished by 10.30. I ran / was running into Daniella as I was walking to school. They lived / have lived in that house since 1990. That building used to be / would be a hotel. No, Julian isn't at home. He has been / has gone to the market. We were sitting in the garden while Mum was making / made dinner. I called / used to call him ten minutes ago. We already had / 've already had lunch, thank you. 	
		10
5	Read and complete. Use only one word in each space.	
	A New World Record?	
	In 1996 Kenichi Hori made the fastest ever crossing of the Pacific Ocean. It took him 148 days to cross it in a solar-powered boat. But David Powell a twenty-eight-year-old man from David (5)	a solar-powe le hopes he

He red will ber. (8) the time he comes back, he will Bristol, thinks he can break this record. He is going have (9) travelling for more than five (0) _____to ____ cross the Pacific Ocean in a small months. boat and he hopes that he (I)set a new world record. 'I expect I (2) Well, what can we say? We all hope that David's complete my journey in 145 days. When I come dream (10) come true. back, I am (3) to throw the biggest party ever! After all, my dream will (4) Good luck, David! come true,' David told me.

Total 50

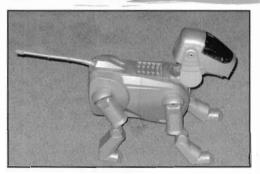
Modals (1)

ability, permission, requests, offers, suggestions

Teen Ink

The American International Toy

By Isabella Hicks



A few months ago, toy shop owners were able to see thousands of new toys at the American International Toy Fair in

New York City. These toys were amazing but unfortunately, many of them were also top secret! Visitors weren't allowed to take photos of these, so we couldn't get pictures to show you. But we can tell you that they are very exciting, especially the robotic toys. Some of these are able to eat, sleep and do really incredible things.

If, like me, you are dying to see or buy them, don't worry! You will soon be able to see them yourself at your local toy shops.

Grammar reference

A Ability

Can

We use can to express ability (capability) in the present or the future.

He can speak Italian. We can't meet them tomorrow. Can you hear a noise outside?

Could

➤ Could is the past simple of can. It expresses ability in the past.

Wanda could walk when she was only nine months old.

Be able to

► Can has only two forms: can (present simple) and could (past simple). We use be able to in the other tenses.

Present simple	They are able to talk.
Past simple	They were able to talk.
Future	They will be able to talk.
Present perfect	They have been able to talk.

▶ Be able to may be used like can to express ability in the present and future. Can is used more often though.

She can speak four languages.

She is able to speak four languages.

We can't come to your party next week.

We won't be able to come to your party next week.

Could and was/were able to

➤ To describe a general ability in the past, we can either use could or was/were able to.

Keith could play the piano when he was six.

Keith was able to play the piano when he was six.

- ▶ But to describe somebody's ability in a particular situation in the past, ie. what somebody managed to do, we only use was/were able to, but not could. Firefighters were able to get everybody out of the burning building last night. Firefighters could get everybody out of the burning building last night. X
- ▶ In negative sentences, couldn't and wasn't/weren't able may also be used for a general ability and for an ability in a particular situation in the past.
 The man was very old, so he couldn't walk fast. (general ability)
 The man was very old, so he wasn't able to walk fast. (general ability)

We queued for hours but we couldn't get tickets for the concert. (particular situation)

We queued for hours but we weren't able to get tickets for the concert. (particular situation)

Grammar practice

Co to.	implete with the correct form of be able	5	Nobody called the police, so the thievesescape.
1	Sarah was able to write when she was five.	6	Our car broke down but werepair it ourselves.
2	We had our cameras with us, so we take some photographs.	7	Wecome to your party next week. We're too busy.
3	you help me clean the garage tomorrow?	8	grandparents every weekend?
4	Ising since I was a child.	9	She run faster a few years ago
		10	I've been so busy that Ivisit them for weeks.

2 Complete with could, couldn't, was/were able to or wasn't/weren't able to. In some sentences, more than one answer is possible.



1	١	could / was able to	read when	I was	five.
---	---	---------------------	-----------	-------	-------

2	He	play	in	the	match
	because he had broken h	nis le	g.		

3	get in through the kitchen window.
4	She spoke too fast. Iunderstand what she was saying.
5	I finished my homework early last night and so I go to bed early.
6	Hedance really well when he was younger.
7	I knew I had seen him before but Iremember his name.
8	She didn't speak French well but she understand what people said.
9	The detective found some new clues and in the end he solve the mystery.
10	The child tried and tried but she

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Permission

Can, could, may

➤ To ask for somebody's permission to do something, we can use can, could or may. Could is more polite than can, while may is more formal.

Can I use your phone? Could I use your phone? May I use your phone?

➤ To give somebody permission to do something, we use can or may (but not could).

May is more formal.

You can borrow my camera. You may borrow my camera.

- ➤ To refuse somebody permission for something, we use can't and may not. You can't park here. You may not park here.
- Couldn't is not used to refuse permission for something.
 - -Could I use your phone?
 - -I'm afraid you can't.
 - I'm afraid you couldn't. X

Be allowed to

- To refer to rules and more generally, to what is and is not allowed, we use can, could and be allowed to.
- ► To talk about the present or the future, we use can or be allowed to.

Students can use the library on Mondays and Fridays.

..... do it.

Students are allowed to use the library on Mondays and Fridays.

Can we leave school early tomorrow? Will we be allowed to leave school early tomorrow?

- ➤ To talk about something that was generally allowed in the past, we use could or I couldn't stay up late when I was eleven.
 - I wasn't allowed to stay up late when I was eleven.
- But if we want to talk about something that we were allowed to do in a particular situation in the past, we only use was/were allowed to, but not could.

I was allowed to stay up late last night. I could stay up late last night. X

3 Complete with the correct form of *be* allowed to.





ı	Put that cigarette out! You aren't allowed to smoke in here! X
2	We visited the museum but wetake any photos. $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}}$
3	we see the plans tomorrow?
4	We usually stay up late on Saturdays. ✓
5	When I was a student, wewear jeans at school. X
5	Remember, youuse your dictionaries during the exam tomorrow. X
7	Visitors feed the animals at the zoo. $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{X}}$
3	In some countries you drive if you're over sixteen. \checkmark

4	Rewrite the sentences using the	word
	given.	

- We are allowed to turn left here. (can)
 We can turn left here.
- 2 Can I use the equipment? (allowed)
- 3 People aren't allowed to bring sandwiches into the library. (can't)
- 4 Can you eat and drink in a museum? (allowed)
- 5 He isn't allowed to use his computer in the aeroplane. (can't)
- 6 You can look at your test papers now. (allowed)
- 7 Are we allowed to take our dog into the restaurant? (can)
- 8 We can feed the ducks at the lake. (allowed)

5	Ask for permission in the following
	situations.

⊕⊕ = very polite

©©© = extremely polite

Tip

Could is more polite than can.

May is more formal and polite than can and could.

- I You're at a friend's house and you'd like to use the phone. Ask your friend. © Can I use your phone?
- 2 You're in a library and you need to borrow a pen. A boy sitting next to you has got one. Ask him. ©©
- 3 You'd like to go to the cinema tonight. Ask your parents. ⊕
- 4 You're on a bus, it's hot and the window's closed. Ask the driver. ©©©
- 5 You're in a clothes shop and you'd like to try on a shirt. Ask the shop assistant.
- 6 You're having an English lesson but you'd like to leave class early. Ask your teacher.

.....

7 It's your birthday next week and you'd like to have a party on Saturday. Ask your parents.

Requests

➤ To ask somebody to do something for us, we can use can, could, will or would. Could and would are more formal and polite.

Can you help me?
Will you carry this bag for me?
Could you open the window?
Would you post these letters?

► To ask for something from somebody, we can use Can/Could/May I ... ?
But we cannot use
Will/would I ...?
Can I have some water?
Could I speak to Mr Jones?

May I use your pen?

6 Make requests using the words given.





ı	(could)	Could you wash the dishes?
2	(will)	
3	, ,	
4	(would)	
5	(will)	
6	(would)	
7	(could)	
8	(can)	

- 7 Make requests in the following situations.
 - I You're carrying some books and you can't open the door. Ask your friend to open it for you.

 Can you open the door for me?
 - 2 You're at a friend's house and you're thirsty. Ask your friend's mother for a glass of water.
 - 3 You're trying to sleep but your brother is making a noise. Ask him to be quiet.
 - 4 You're in bed. You're cold and the window's open. Ask your sister to close it.
 - 5 You're trying to do an exercise but you can't. Ask your teacher to help you.

- 6 You call a friend but he/she isn't at home. Ask his/her mother to give him/her a message.
- 7 Your friend has come to pick you up but you aren't ready. Ask him/her to wait for five minutes.

	here are ma or somebod	any ways to offer to do something y.	
I'll I'll help you with that suitcase			
L	Shall I?	Shall I help you with that suitcase?	
L	Can 1?	Can I help you with that suitcase? Could I help you with that suitcase? Would you like me to help you with that suitcase?	
L	Could I?		
	Would you like me to?		
	Would you like?*	Would you like a cup of tea?	

8 Complete with *Shall I ...?* or *I'll ...* and a verb from the box.

ca	rry	get o	pen	switch	lend	go	help
I		It's hot. Shall I op	en		the v	windo	w?
2		l haven't book.			-		
3		l'm thirst water?	•		you	some	
4		lt's dark i			on t	he ligh	nt?
5	_	l can't do			you.		
6		We need			to th	ne bak	er's?
7		These bo				n for y	ou.

9	Complete with Would you like? or
	Would you like me to?

1 2	Would you like some tea? Would you like me to pour you another cup
	of tea?
3	a cheese sandwich?
4	pass you the salt?
5	hold that for you?
6	another slice of cake?
7	drive you to the airport
8	a glass of water?

Suggestions There are many ways of suggesting something to somebody.			
We can/could	We can/could go out tonight. How about going out tonight? What about going out tonight?		
How about?			
What about?			
Why don't we?	Why don't we go out tonight?		

10 Complete with the correct form of the verb.

Nancy:	It's late. What about (1) ".getting (get) dinner ready?
Mark:	Yes, I'm hungry. Shall we (2)(make) a pizza?
Francis:	We could (3) (order) one from the takeaway.
Nancy:	Well, yes, we could. But home-made pizza is tastier. How about (4)
Marila	(5)(lay) the kitchen table?
Mark:	Why don't we (6) (have) dinner outside on the balcony? It's a lovely evening.

II	Rewrite the	sentences	using	the word
	given.			

4	SE	0
	FC	E
4	PET	75

Why	don't we watch TV?	about
How	about watching	TV?

2	1	couldn't sleep	last	night.	able	
題	1			. last i	night.	

- 3 Shall I carry that bag for you? like Would that bag for you?
- 4 What about inviting Larry to the party? we Why Larry to the party?
- 5 I'd like some more coffee. have Could _____some more coffee?
- 6 It's against the law to drive without a licence. allowed You without a licence.
- 7 We couldn't find a room at the hotel. to We a room at the hotel.
- 8 Why don't we listen to some music? we Shallto some music?
- 9 My parents said I couldn't go to Jill's party last week. allow My parents didn'tto Jill's party last week.
- 10 Would you like me to get you some tea? 1 Shallsome tea?
- II Joanna pushed the door but she couldn't open it. able Joanna pushed the door but sheit.

12 Children can't use the equipment without permission. to Childrenthe equipment without permission.

13 Shall we cook dinner tonight? us

Woulddinner tonight?

14 I'm bored. What about going to the cinema?

I'm bored. Why to the cinema?

Nancy: Good idea.

Writing practice Now you can do the writing activity for Unit 5 (Teacher's Resource File).



Modals (2)

obligation and necessity, absence of obligation, prohibition/restriction, advice/advisability/criticism, possibility, probability, deduction



Are you fed up with studying? If the answer is 'yes', you **ought to** change your study habits. Here are some tips that **might** help you.

- You need to find a good place to study.
 It should be quiet and comfortable.
- You must keep your study area organised and tidy. Then you won't have to spend hours looking for your books.
- You should take a break every hour.
- You mustn't panic if there's a lot to do. Plan your work and don't waste time.
- Finally, a good student has to be healthy. Get lots of sleep and eat healthy food!



Grammar reference

	The state of the s	
	Affirmative	Question
must		
Present/Future	She must try hard.	Must she try hard?
have to		
Present/Future	She has to try hard.	Does she have to try hard?
Past simple	She had to try hard.	Did she have to try hard?
Future	She will have to try hard.	Will she have to try hard?
Present perfect	She has had to try hard.	Has she had to try hard?
need to		
Present/Future	She needs to try hard.	Does she need to try hard?
Past simple	She needed to try hard.	Did she need to try hard?
Future	She will need to try hard.	Will she need to try hard?
Present perfect	She has needed to try hard.	Has she needed to try hard?

Use

- We use must and have to to express obligation. Must is only used for the present and the future.
 - I must get up at six o'clock every day.
 - I must write a letter to Jake tomorrow.
- ► Have to may be used in all of the tenses.
 - I have to get up at six o'clock on weekdays. (present)
 - I had to get up at six o'clock yesterday. (past)
 - I'll have to get up at six o'clock tomorrow. (future)
 - Have you ever had to get up at six o'clock on a Sunday? (present perfect)
- ► Have got to is used in the same way as have to. We usually use it in oral speech.
 - We've got to do our homework. We have to do our homework.
 - Have we got to do our homework? Do we have to do our homework?

- ► In the negative, must and have to are used to express obligation. They have another meaning. (See tables B (Absence of obligation) and C (Prohibition/Restriction)).
- ▶ Must is used to express an obligation that the speaker himself feels he has, ie. that he is imposing upon himself. Have to is used to express an obligation that is imposed by some other factor, eg. by a person, a situation or by rules. I must go to bed. I feel really tired. I have to be at work early
- ► We use need to to express necessity. We need to clean the garage.

to see me.

tomorrow because my boss wants

Absence of obligation

- ➤ To refer to something that is not necessary, something that does not need to happen, we can use:
 - don't have to + infinitive
 You don't have to get up early tomorrow.
 - don't need to + infinitive
 You don't need to get up early
 tomorrow.
 - needn't + infinitive without 'to' You needn't get up early tomorrow.
- ➤ To talk about something that did not need to happen in the past, we can use:
 - didn't have to + infinitive
 He didn't have to go to work yesterday.

- didn't need to + infinitive
 He didn't need to go to work
 yesterday.
- needn't have + past participle He needn't have gone to work yesterday.
- ▶ We use didn't have to, didn't need to to refer to an action which we already knew from the past was not necessary. We usually mean that this action finally did not take place. I didn't have to/didn't need to get up early, so I stayed in bed.
- With needn't have + past participle we refer to an action that was not necessary but took place. You needn't have hurried. We had plenty of time.

C Prohibition/Restriction

We can use mustn't, can't or not allowed to to express prohibition or restriction You mustn't touch the paintings.

We can't park here.

You aren't allowed to talk during the exam.

Grammar practice

	~			3	In Britain you must / have to drive on the left.
•	ı	omplete with the correct form of <i>have to</i> . I was late for work, so I <u>had to</u> take a		4	I must / have to start working harder. I'd like to improve my marks at school.
	2	ta×i.		5	You must / have to get a new passport if you want to travel to the USA.
	2	She's a nurse, so she wear a uniform at work.		6	We must / have to wear a uniform at work.
	3	Wego to the supermarket		7	I must / have to hurry. I don't want to be late.
		tomorrow. There's no time today.		8	I must / have to finish this report today. The
	4	He didn't feel well, so we call a doctor.		9	boss will be very angry if I don't. You must / have to read this book, It's
	5	She wear glasses since she was four years old.			excellent!
	6	He's a police officer. He oftenwork at night.		10	I really must / have to phone Fiona. I haven't spoken to her for ages!
	7	It's getting late. Weleave soon.	4	Re:	ad the sentences below. Some are
	8	She's ill. She stay in bed since last week.	-	coi sho	crect and some have a word which buld not be there. If a sentence is correct,
2	Fo	rm questions using have to.		wh	t a tick next to it. If a sentence has a word ich should not be there, write the word at
	I	A: He had to go somewhere. B: Where did he have to go?		the	end of the line.
	2			I	I have to work late on Mondays.
	2	A: I have to meet someone at one o'clock. B: Who		2	You mustn't to touch the red buttonto
	3	A: We'll have to get up early. B: What time		3	We've got to do something about this.
	4	A: She had to leave. B: Why		4	You must to come and see us when you visit London.
	5	A: I have to see a doctor. B: Why		5	We need to start looking for a new flat.
	6	A: They had to be somewhere at seven.		6	You don't have got to ring the bell. I have a key.
	7	B: Where		7	You don't needn't hurry.
	,	A: We will have to hurry! B: Why		8	I can't to hear you.
	8	A: She has had to cancel her appointment. B: Why		9	Are we allowed to take photos in here?
3	Ci	rcle the correct answer.		10	You don't need to get up early tomorrow.
	ا	Tip		П	He didn't need to ask us.
		Remember: Must expresses an obligation that the speaker is		12	They needn't to have spent so much money.
	j	mposing upon himself.		13	She must see the exhibition.
		With have to, we refer to an obligation that somebody else is imposing upon the speaker.		14	You needn't worry. Everything will be all right.
	Ī	I must /(have to) be at the office at eight o'clock every day.			-

2 I must / have to put a new film in my camera. I want to take some pictures.

5 Complete with mustn't or don't have to.

Tip

Remember

Mustn't expresses prohibition.

Don't have to refers to something that is not necessary.

- I You don't have to wait for me. I can meet you later.
- 2 We make any noise when we go inside. Everyone's asleep.
- 3 Hurry up! We be late!
- 4 Youleave yet. You can stay a bit longer.
- 5 I forget to call Tim. It's very important.
- 6 Shego to school tomorrow. It's the weekend.
- 7 Wedo this now. It can wait.
- 8 You tell anyone about it. It's a secret.
- 9 Youtouch that! It's dangerous!
- 10 You wash the car. I washed it yesterday.
- II Hey! You walk on the grass. Look at that sign.
- 12 You eat in the library. It isn't allowed.

6 Complete with *didn't need to* or *needn't have* and the correct form of the verb.

Tip

We use didn't need to + infinitive for an action that was not necessary and that did not take place.

We use needn't have + past participle for an action that took place despite the fact that it was not necessary

- I I didn't need to wake (wake) her. She was already in the shower.
- 2 She (stay) at the office, so she came home early.
- 3 Thank you for the flowers but you really(buy) so many.
- 4 Why didn't you take the bus? You(walk) home.
- 5 Pamela gave the children a lift, so they (walk) to school today.
- 6 You (borrow) Dave's bike. You could have used mine.
- 7 He didn't go to the supermarket because he (buy) anything.
- 8 We (prepare) so much food. Now we'll have to throw some of it away.
- 9 The students (be) worried about the test. It was easier than they had expected.
- 10 Nora gave me a free ticket, so I(queue) to buy one.

D Advice/Advisability/Criticism

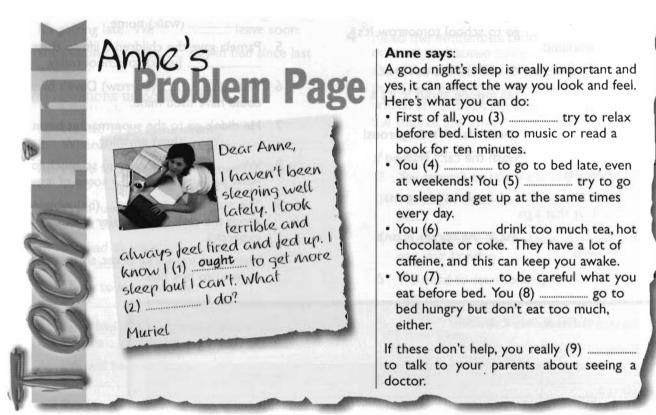
Form

	Affirmative	Question	Negative
should			
Present/Future	They should tell him.	Should they tell him?	They should not (shouldn't) tell him.
Past	They should have told him.	Should they have told him?	They should not (shouldn't) have told him.
ought to			
Present/Future	They ought to tell him.	Ought they to tell him?	They ought not to (oughtn't to) tell him.
Past	They ought to have told him.	Ought they to have told him?	They ought not to (oughtn't to) have told him.

The same of the same	Affirmative	Negative
had better	You had better (You'd better) tell him.	You had better (You'd better) not tell him.

DI

- ➤ To give advice to somebody or more generally, to say what we consider is right (advisability), we can use should, ought to and had better. Should and ought to are used in the same way.
 - You should visit your dentist twice a year for a check-up.
 - You ought to visit your dentist twice a year for a check-up.
- ▶ With had better, we often warn somebody about something immediate. We mean that if he does not follow the advice that we are giving, a problem may arise.
 —My tooth hurts.
 - -You'd better go to the dentist.
- ► We use **should/ought to + have + past participle** to refer to something that we believe should have happened differently in the past from what finally happened (**criticism**).
 - You should have been more careful. (But you weren't.)
- 7 Complete with should, shouldn't, ought or oughtn't.



- **8** Form sentences using *had better*.
 - I It's cold. (you / put on / a coat) You had better put on a coat.
 - You don't look very well. (you / not go / to school today)
 - 3 It's 10.30! (we / hurry)
 - 4 Mike will be waiting for us at the bus stop. (we / not be / late)

- 5 Look at those clouds! (you / take / an umbrella / with you)
- 6 There's someone in the house. (we / call / the police)
- 7 That dog is dangerous. (you / not go / near it)
- 8 What a mess! (you / tidy / your room)

in

9	Rewrite the sentences using the words
	given.

1	You should have called me last night! (should You should have called me last night.
2	Why were you so rude to her? (shouldn't)
3	Why didn't he tell me about this? (ought)

He4 Why didn't you leave her a note? (should)

You

- Why did she invite Mike to the party? (shouldn't)
- 6 Why didn't we bring the map? (ought)
 We
- 7 Why weren't you more careful with that vase? (ought)
- 8 Why did you read my diary? (shouldn't)
 You

Possibility

- ▶ We can use could, may or might to express possibility in the present or future. Jim is not at the office. He could be at home.
- ▶ In negative sentences, we can use may not or might not, but not couldn't.
 I may/might not come with you tomorrow.
 I couldn't come with you tomorrow.
 X
- ➤ To refer to the past, we use could/may/might have + past participle.

 Jim is not here. He may have gone home.

F Probability

➤ We use **should/ought to** to refer to something that is particularly possible or expected to happen (**probability**) in the present or future.

Jane should be here any minute now.

➤ We use should/ought to + have + past participle to refer to something that was particularly possible or expected to take place in the past.

The train ought to have arrived five minutes ago.

10 Complete with *might* or *might have* and the correct form of the verb.

I	A: I can't find my purse. B: Itmight be (be) in the car.
2	A: I can't find my purse. B: You(leave) it in the car.
3	A: Where are the children? B: I don't know. They(be) the garden.
4	A: I wonder why Frank hasn't called. B: Well, he (forget).
5	A: Why didn't she come to the party? B: I don't know. She (be) busy.
6	A: Have you decided about the picnic tomorrow? B: No, I'm not sure yet. I
7	A: Kevin wasn't at school yesterday. B: He(be) ill.
8	A: I wonder where Tom is. B: He(go) shopping.
9	A: I saw Helen but she didn't say hello. B: Well, she
10	A: Do you know where Alex is? B: Ask Sarah, She(know).

II Rewrite the sentences using the word given.

建鐵精的	1	Perhaps he's in his room. could He could be in his room
	2	Perhaps she'll lend us the money. might She the money
	3	Perhaps he missed the bus. could He the bus.
	4 /	Perhaps she has already heard the news. might Shethe news.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5	Perhaps they'll come with us. may They with us.
	6	Perhaps he forgot about the meeting cou

- Hetoo busy to call. could call.

2	Co	mplete with should or ought.	10	You (pay) £500 for this ring! It's not gold!
	ا 2	The report should be ready by ten. The plane have arrived by now.	11	
	3	They to win the game easily.	12	Their car is parked outside their house. They
	4	You not have any problems with this exercise.		(be) at home.
	5 6	Heto be at home by now. Jackto finish work earlier today.	P7 SHP7739G	write the sentences using the rd given.
	7	She to have got your message by now.	1	I'm almost sure that wasn't Jane. have That jane.
G		Deduction We use must and can't to express a logical conclusion (deduction). Must expresses a positive conclusion. Can't expresses a negative conclusion. He's been working all day. He must be tired. She can't be at home. I saw her here a few seconds ago. We use must/can't + have + past participle to refer to the past. I didn't hear the phone. I must have been asleep. You can't have seen a ghost!		You are not allowed to enter this room. must You
3	Co	mplete with must, must have, can't, can't	6	better job. Perhaps she's at the office. might She at the office.
		Youcan't be (be) hungry! You've just had three sandwiches!	7	It isn't necessary for her to wear a uniform at school. have She
	_	He (be) tired. He got out of bed twenty minutes ago.	. 8	
	3	They (be) at the theatre last night. They moved to Australia a year ago!	9	It's possible that they got lost. might
	4	David's late. He (miss) the bus.	10	l'm sure they have gone out, must
	5	They (arrive) in Paris. They only left London half an hour ago.	11	They out. If I were you, I would visit Japan instead of
	6	That (be) Linda's brother. He looks a lot like her.		China. should You
	7	That looks like Kate but it(be) her. Kate's got blue eyes.	12	I really think you should work harder.
	8	He's got thousands of CDs. He(love) music.		You harder.
	9	She(be) tired. She hasn't had any sleep for nearly two days.	~	

15 Read the text below. Some of the lines are correct and some have a word which should not be there. If a line is correct, put a tick next to it. If a line has a word which should not be there, write the word at the end of the line.



Oral practice

Now you can do the oral activity for Unit 6 (Teacher's Resource File).



Conditionals

zero conditional, first conditional, second conditional, third conditional, mixed conditionals



Grammar reference

Zero conditional (always)	
if/when + present simple – present simple	If it doesn't rain, the farmers complain. When the baby is hungry, she cries.
First conditional (present or future time)	
if + present simple - will + infinitive if + present simple - modal + infinitive if + present simple - imperative	If you make a noise, you'll wake the neighbours. If those clothes fit him, he can have them. If you leave last, switch off the lights.
Second conditional (present or future time)	
if + past simple - would + infinitive if + past simple - modal + infinitive	If I had a pet, I would be so happy. If they studied harder, they might get better marks.
Third conditional (past time)	
if + past perfect - would + have + past participle if + past perfect - modal + have + past participle	If we had followed her, we wouldn't have got lost. If she hadn't phoned us, we might never have found ou
Mixed conditionals (past action, present result)	
if + past perfect - would/modal + infinitive	If I hadn't been so careless, I wouldn't be in trouble now

- ▶ There are four basic types of conditional sentences. Each conditional sentence has two parts. The first part is the if clause, which starts with if and the second part is the main sentence, the main clause.
- ▶ The if clause can go at the beginning or at the end of the sentence. When the sentence starts with the if clause, the two parts of the sentence are separated by a comma. But when the main clause is before the if clause, we do not use a comma.

If I go to Italy, I'll send you a postcard. I'll send you a postcard if I go to Italy.

B Zero conditional

Form if/when + present simple - present simple

Often, we use when instead of if. When you eat a lot, you get fat.

Use

We use the zero conditional when the if clause that we are making is based on actual facts or we are expressing general truths, states that always apply.

If you frighten the birds, they fly away.

C First conditional

Form

if + present simple - will +
infinitive
if + present simple - modal +
infinitive
if + present simple - imperative

In the main clause we can use:

- will

 If I save up enough money, I will
 buy a new car.
- modal verb (eg can, may, might, must, have to, should, ought to) If we aren't too busy, we might come with you.
- ► Imperative If you see him, tell him about the party.

Use

We use the first conditional to refer to something that it is possible may happen in the present or in the future. If she invites me to her party, I'll go.

If it stops raining, we can go shopping.

if and unless

We can use unless instead of if not.

I'll come and see you tomorrow if I'm not busy.

I'll come and see you tomorrow unless I'm busy.

Mum will be angry if I don't tidy my

Mum will be angry unless I tidy my room.

Provided (that), providing (that), as long as, so long as

The phrases provided (that), providing (that), as long as and so long as mean 'provided', 'as long as' and can be used in the first conditional instead of if.

If you promise to be careful, you can use my computer.

Provided (that) you promise to be careful, you can use my computer. Providing (that) you promise to be careful, you can use my computer. As long as you promise to be careful, you can use my computer. So long as you promise to be careful, you can use my computer

Grammar practice

- Form zero conditional sentences.
 - I Jack / always / bring / flowers / when / he / come / to visit us Jack always brings flowers when he comes to visit us.
 - 2 if / you / mix / red and blue / you / get purple
 - 3 glass / break / when / you / heat / it?
 - 4 if / you / not eat / you / get thin
 - 5 when / the weather / be / nice / I / walk / to work

.....

- 6 your brother / help / you / with your homework / when / he / have / time?
- 7 I / usually / read / a good book / when / I / not be / busy
- 8 if / plants / not get / enough water / they / die
- 2 Complete the first conditional sentences.



I	Youwill feel (feel) better if you take (take) an aspirin.
2	If they (come) with us, we (have) a great time.
3	If it(rain), I(might / stay) at home.
4	(you / post) this letter for me if you (not be) too busy?
5	You(should / apologise) if it(be) your fault.

6		(invite) Janice, I (not go) to his party.
7	,	(not know) the answer (ask) Mr Walters.
8		(move) to Scotland if he (find) a good job there.
9	•	(not stop), l (see) a doctor.
10	,	(not like) that dress, (not wear) it.
П	What	(you / tell) Andrew if he (ask) you?
12		if she(can / borrow) her

3 Rewrite the sentences using the word given.

Tip

Remember:

Unless means 'unless' and replaces if not.

- I You won't finish on time if you don't start now. (unless)
 You won't finish on time unless you start now.
- 2 Unless you read the instructions, you won't know what to do. (if)
- 3 We'll go to the cinema tonight if I'm not too tired. (unless)
- 4 Unless you study harder, you'll fail the test. (if)
- If the neighbours don't stop making that awful noise, I'll call the police. (unless)
- 6 Mum won't let him go out if he doesn't finish his homework first. (unless)
- 7 The headache won't go away unless you do something about it. (if)
- 8 She won't hear you if you don't speak louder. (unless)
- 9 I'll be back at six unless I have to work late.
 (if)
- 10 He will never find a job unless he starts looking for one now. (if)

- 4 Rewrite the sentences using the word given.
 - I I'll let you go to Philippa's house if you tidy your room. (provided) I'll let you go to Philippa's house provided you tidy your room.
 - 2 Provided I finish work early tomorrow, I'll come with you. (if)
 - If you let me wear your sweater, I won't tell Mum what you did. (as long as)

.....

4 Aunt Josephine will be here at eight as long as her train arrives on time. (providing)

- 5 You can borrow my car provided you bring it back at four. (as long as)
- 6 I'll go to the party as long as you come with me. (so long as)
- 7 If they offer him enough money, he will accept. (so long as)
- 8 I'll tell you all about it as long as you promise to keep it a secret. (providing)

Second conditional

Form

if + past simple - would +
infinitive
if + past simple - modal +
infinitive

- ▶ In second conditional sentences, we can use were for all persons instead of was in the if clause.
 If Archie was/were here, I'd tell him all about my problem.
 If I was/were rich, I'd buy a house in Hollywood.
- ▶ In the main clause, apart from would, we can use a modal verb (eg. could, might, should, ought to). If she were here, we could play chess together.

Use

We use the second conditional:

to talk about something that does not apply to the present and when it is impossible that it will happen in the future.

If this ring was gold, I would sell it.

to talk about something that does not apply to the present but could happen in the future.

If I met someone famous, I would ask them for an autograph.

- to give advice. In this case, we use the phrase If I were you in the if clause. If I were you, I would buy a new car with that money. If I were you, I wouldn't go near that dog.
- **5** Rewrite the sentences. Use the *second* conditional.
 - I I haven't got any money, so I won't buy that CD.
 If I had some money, I would buy that CD.
 - 2 Pigs haven't got wings, so they don't fly.
 - 3 His marks aren't good because he doesn't work hard.
 - 4 I'm busy, so I won't come with you.
 - 5 They don't know her, so they won't invite her to their party.

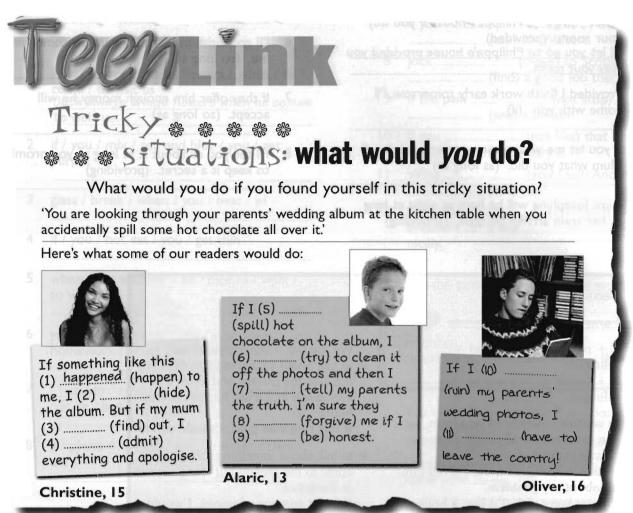
.....

- 6 I won't call him because I haven't got his phone number.
- 7 She walks to school because she hasn't got a bike.

.....

- 8 It's cold, so we won't go to the beach.
- 9 I won't join you because I have to stay at home.
- 10 He won't lend you his camera because he needs it.

6 Read and complete.



7 Give advice using If I were you. Choose and write.

ask her out not eat so many sweets not watch so many horror films not work so hard put on a jacket see a doctor take an aspirin take up a hobby

- I Your friend hasn't been feeling well lately.

 If I were you, I would see a doctor.
- 2 Your sister wants to lose weight.
- 3 It's a cold afternoon. Your brother is leaving the house in a T-shirt.

- 4 Your elder sister finishes work at nine o'clock every night and she's always tired.
- 5 Your friend has a headache.
- 6 Your friend has been having nightmares recently.
- 7 Your brother really likes a new girl in his class but is too shy to speak to her.
- 8 Your little sister is bored at the weekends because she has nothing to do.

F Third conditional

Form

if + past perfect - would + have + past participle

if + past perfect - modal + have + past participle

▶ In the main clause, apart from would, we can use a modal verb (eg. could, might, should, ought to).

If you had warned me, I wouldn't have done it.

If they had caught the bus, they might not have missed the beginning of the film.

Use

We use the **third conditional** to refer to something that could have happened in the past but did not happen. Usually, with the **third conditional**, we express sorrow or regret about an event in the past.

If he had lent me the money, I would have bought that car.

If you hadn't told Mum about this, she wouldn't have got so upset.

8 Complete the third conditional sentences.



I	If I <u>had heard</u> (hear) the weather forecast, I <u>would have taken</u> (take) an umbrella with me.
2	If you (come) to the party last night, you (meet) James.
3	If I (listen) to her, this (not happen).
4	lf I (know) you were at home, I (call) you.
5	What (you / do) if he (not lend) you his car?

6	If you (not be) so rude, she (not get) so upset.
7	If Raymond (not miss) the bus, he (not be) late for work.
8	If someone (tell) me that there was no milk in the house, I (go) to the supermarket.
9	She (not refuse) if you (ask) her nicely.
10	(you / come) with us if we (tell) you about the concert?
Rev	vrite the sentences. Use the third
cor	nditional.
I	l didn't say hello because I didn't see her. If I had seen her, I would have said hello.
2	We didn't go out to dinner because Dad finished work late. If
3	She was angry because you didn't call her.
4	We didn't hear about the accident because we didn't watch the news. If
5	You dropped the vase because you weren't careful. If
6	He didn't pass the exam because he was nervous. If
7	We didn't go to the beach because it rained.
8	I had a good time because you were there with me. If
9	They didn't get a taxi because they didn't have enough money. If
10	We were late because our car broke down.
Н	She didn't follow my advice, so she didn't make a profit.
12	You didn't put the milk in the fridge, so it went bad. If

10 Rewrite the sentences. Use the *second* or third conditional.

Tip

With the third conditional, we refer to the past.

With the second conditional, we refer to the present, to something that would apply now if something else happened.

1	She was ill, so she didn't go to school. If she hadn't been ill, she would have gone to school.
2	I haven't got a car, so I walk to work every morning. If
3	I didn't know it was her birthday, so I didn't buy her a present. If
4	You don't always tell him the truth, so he doesn't trust you. If
5	They don't work hard, so they do badly at school. If
6	The old man gave us clear directions, so we found the address. If
7	You don't get enough sleep, so you feel tired all the time. If
8	You forgot to bring a map, so we got lost.
9	You didn't water the flowers, so they died.
9	
•	She trains hard, so she's a good player.
10	She trains hard, so she's a good player. If Ms Dawson loves animals, so she has six cats.
10	If
110	She trains hard, so she's a good player. If Ms Dawson loves animals, so she has six cats. If We didn't see them, so we didn't tell them about it. If Max doesn't know about the subject, so he can't help.

	Read	and	complete.
--	------	-----	-----------

Wendy: Hey, Kate. Are you coming to Rachel's house tonight?

Well, I would come if I (I) didn't have (not have) to look after my baby brother. My parents are going out tonight.

Wendy: Oh. Rachel (2) (be)
disappointed if you don't come. She'd
really like you to be there. It's her
birthday, you know.

Wendy: You always look after Bobby when your parents (5) (go) out. Why don't you ask your sister to do it tonight?

Wendy: Oh, well. If I (8)(be) you, I'd give it a try. Anyway, (9)(give) me a ring if you change your mind.

Kate: OK. I will. Bye.

Mixed conditionals

We can create conditional sentences by using the if clause from the third conditional and the main clause from the second conditional. This type of conditional sentence is called a mixed conditional and refers to the result that an action that happened in the past has in the present.

12 Match and write sentences.

- I If you had gone to bed earlier,
- 2 If Mum hadn't cooked dinner,
- 3 If you had been honest,
- 4 I would buy this book
- 5 You would know what to do
- 6 If Mary had taken that job six months ago,
- 7 I'd be in London right now
- 8 We wouldn't be in trouble
- 9 If I had bought that lottery ticket,
- 10 I would go to the party with Rita

- a we would eat at a restaurant.
- b she would not be unemployed today.
- c if I hadn't already promised to go with Yvonne.
- d if I hadn't spent all my money on CDs.
- e if we had followed his advice.
- f I would be rich today.
- g you wouldn't be so tired.
- h Dad wouldn't be so angry now.
- i if I hadn't missed the bus.
- j if you had listened to her instructions.

ı	If you had gone to bed earlier, you wouldn't be so tired.
3	
1	
ś	
7	
3	
J	



13 Rewrite the sentences using the word given.

- I You should talk to William about this. you

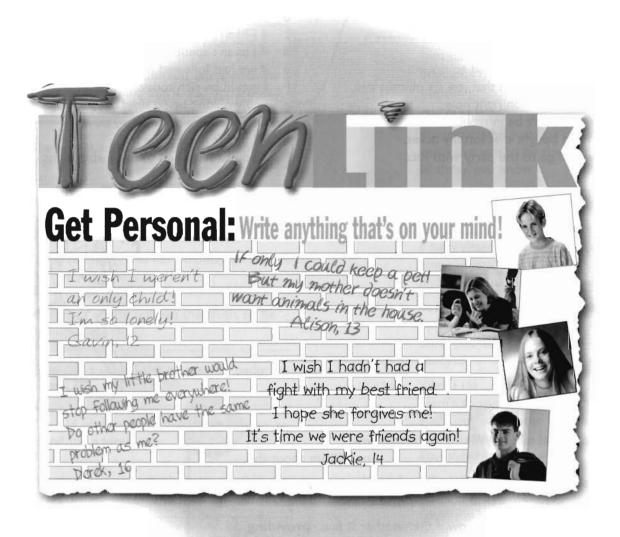
 If I were you, I would talk to William about this.
- We'll go fishing tomorrow if the weather is fine. **providing**We'll go fishing tomorrowfine.
- 4 You shouldn't stay up so late. were

 If, I wouldn't stay up so late.
- 5 She forgot to lock the door because she was in a hurry. have
 If she hadn't been in a hurry, she
 to lock the door.
- 6 I'll make dinner if you promise to wash the dishes. **provided**I'll make dinner _______ to wash the dishes.
- 8 She won't come to the party unless John invites her himself. if

 She won't come to the partyher
 himself.



Wishes, 'It's time'



Grammar reference

'Wishes'

Form	
I wish/If only + past simple	I wish/If only I had a car.
I wish/If only + would + infinitive	I wish/If only you would stop complaining!
I wish/If only + past perfect	I wish/If only I had taken my camera with me

В

I wish/If only + past simple

- ➤ To make a wish for the present, to refer to something that we would like to be different, we use I wish or If only and the past simple. There is no substantial difference between I wish and If only. If only gives more emphasis to what we are saying.
 - I wish I knew the answer to that question.
 - If only we didn't have so much homework!
- When we use the verb to be with I wish or If only, we can use were instead of was. I wish I was/were taller.
- Often, we use could after I wish and If only, to refer to an ability that we would like to have...
 - If only I could speak Italian!

C

I wish/If only + would + infinitive

We use would after I wish/If only to complain about something, to express our desire to change a situation that is annoying us. I wish you would stop making that noise!

ח

I wish/If only + past perfect

We use I wish/If only with the past perfect to express our sorrow about something that we would like to have happened differently in the past

If only I had stayed at home last night!

Grammar practice

- What do these people wish? Write sentences using the words given.
 - I Barbara: I don't have an umbrella with me.
 (wish)
 I wish I had an umbrella with me.
 - 2 Harry: I can't find my glasses anywhere! (if only)
 - 3 Helen: I can't go to Jessica's party! (if only)
 - 4 Steve: My job is so boring. (wish)
 - 5 Martin: We have to go to school today. (if only)

- 6 Debbie: I am not old enough to drive. (wish)
- 7 Zacchary: I have to leave early. (if only)
- 8 Nora: I can't go home right now. (wish)
- 9 Kathy: That car is so expensive! (if only)
- 10 Carl: We live in the city centre. (if only)
- II Judy: I am not good at Maths. (wish)
- 12 Rory: I can't afford to buy my mother a nice present. (wish)
- Write sentences using would and the prompts given.
 - I Oh no! You've broken another glass! you /
 be / more careful (wish)
 I wish you would be more careful.
 - 2 My little sister is always asking me questions. she / not bother / me all the time (if only)
 - 3 George is so bossy! he / stop / telling me what to do (if only)
 - 4 You talk too much. you / be / quiet (wish)
 - 5 Mrs Edwards wants us to write another composition! she / not give / us so much homework (wish)
 - 6 Bill and Fred are fighting again. they / stop / arguing (wish)
 - 7 There's water everywhere! you / clean up / after your bath (if only)
 - 8 Where's my blue sweater? you / not wear / my clothes without asking me first (wish)
 - 9 My brother is so untidy! he / be / more careful with his things (if only)
 - 10 My parents don't allow me to go out on weekdays. they / let / me go out with my friends (wish)

Wr	ite sentences using wish or if only.	5 v	Write sentences using the prompts.
ı	We spent all our money on CDs. If only we hadn't spent all our money on CDs.	1	I don't know where she lives. I / have / her address – I / send / her an invitation I wish I had her address. If I had her address
2	You didn't tell me the truth.		l would send her an invitation.
3	I lost my car keys. I wish	2	l'd love to travel, but l'm broke. I / be / a millionaire – I / travel / around the world
4	I didn't listen to her. If only	3	We aren't allowed to go out tonight. we / not have to / stay / at home – we / go /
5	We didn't win the game.		bowling with our friends
6	I forgot to call him last night. If only	4	I'm so lonely and bored here by myself. Jane be / here with me – we / have / a great time
7	I failed the test.	5	We only see each other a few times a year.
8	l was late for work. If only		he / not live / so far away – we / see / each other more often
9	Jim wasn't at the party last night. If only	6	We can only stay here for a few days. we /
10	I told her my secret. I wish		have / longer holidays – we / can relax / more
Wh	at does Alan wish? Complete with the		Write sentences using I wish and the third conditional.
cor	rect form of the verb.	1	I went to bed late last night. I was late for
	Tip		school this morning. I wish I hadn't gone to bed late last night. If I hadn't gone to bed late last night, I wouldn't have been late for school this morning.
	+ past simple for the present or the future. I wish/If only	2	I stayed in the sun for four hours. I got sunburnt.
4	+ past perfect for the past.	3	I didn't study hard. I didn't pass the exam.

If only I could find (can / find) a better job. I wish I (work) harder when I was

If only I (go) to university when I

I wish I (not have) to work.

I wish I (not leave) my last job.

at school.

work.

had had the chance.

I wish I (be) rich.

last night. I was late for ing. ne to bed late last night. If l ed late last night, I wouldn't school this morning. n for four hours. I got d. I didn't pass the exam. ne up. I missed my plane. 5 I didn't give him my phone number. He didn't call me. 6 I was late. She was angry. If only I (can / take) some time off You didn't tell me about the exhibition. I didn't go.

'It's time'

It's time + subject + past simple

We use the phrase It's time with the past simple to talk about something that we believe it is about time should happen or that should have already happened. Even if it is followed by the past simple, it does not refer to the past but to the present.

It's getting late. It's time we went home. It's time you told him the truth.

7	Complete	with	It's	time	and	the	prompts

l	I look awful!	lt's time I had	(1/	have)	a
	haircut.				

- 2 She's been working too hard lately.(she / take) some time off.
- 3 I'm tired.....(I / go) to bed.
- 4 We have to be at the station at six. (we / leave).
- 5(I / start) looking for a new job. I hate working in the city centre.
- 6 Those windows are very dirty. Don't you think (we / clean) them?
- (you / buy) a new car. This one's too old.

What would you say in these situations? Write sentences using It's time.

- Your brother has been watching TV for hours. He hasn't done his homework yet. It's time you did your homework.
- 2 You're at a friend's house. You promised to call your mother as soon as you got there but you haven't called her yet.
- Your friend hasn't been feeling well lately. She hasn't seen a doctor yet.
- Your room is in a terrible mess. You haven't tidied it for days.
- 5 Your father has to be at work at eight. It's half past seven and he's still sleeping.

You borrowed some money from a friend two weeks ago but you haven't paid him back

9	Rewr	ite the	sent	ences	using	the
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2 M	/hat a	pity I die	dn't bri	ng my g	guitar.	wish
1.					my gu	uitar.
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3	I want you to	stop asking	questions	all the
60	time. would			
54,3			ackir	3.0

	questions all the time.
1	I'm really sorry but I can't answer your
码	guestion wish

question.	wish	4提數		
1	70 - 10		<u> </u>	your
question.		100		- 14

5	Unfor	tunately, v	ve didn't v	isit the A	cropolis
	when	we were	in Athens.	only	
	If			the	Acropol
	when	we were	in Athens.	超级程度	11.57

6	I really thin	nk you shou	ld drive mo	ore carefully
類	would			

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	1963	4	more
carefully!.		9442	
cai ciully	150 * GUEST TELEPHONE	95664214622	175 MALE TO 150 M

7	Unfortunately, I haven't got a driving	licence
1569	wish	1111

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A Clark (UKS)				ac	trivi	nσ
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licence.	A THURSDAY HE	STATE OF STREET	A Philadelphia		See Fred	fill.

- 8 It's a pity you didn't call us earlier. only If _____ us earlier.
- 9 I'd like to be rich and famous. were I famous.
- 10 We should have gone to bed hours ago! time lt'sto bed!

Writing practice Now you can do the writing activity for Unit 8 (Teacher's Resource File).

Revision 5-8

Read and circle the correct answer.

Dear Tess.

I'm sorry I haven't been in touch for so long but I (0) . d., to do much these last two weeks. I've been busy getting ready for my trip. I'm flying to Paris, you know.

(1) me to get you anything?

I'm afraid I (2) be able to meet you on Sunday morning. I'm driving my mum to the airport at eleven. But we (3) go out together in the evening. (4) going to see Hamlet? I went to the box office yesterday and I (5) to get three tickets. (6) we ask Carol to join us. I know she loves Shakespeare.

The play finishes at 9.30. (7) have dinner at our favourite Italian restaurant afterwards? What do you think? (8) you give me a ring on Monday?

Love,

Alice

PS I'll be working late on Monday, so (9) call me at the office? You don't have to phone Carol. I'm going to see her at the office tomorrow, so (10) tell her all about Sunday.

0	a couldn't	b can't	c 'm not able	d haven't been able
	a Would you like	b Do you like	c Shall I	d How about
	a can't	b won't	c couldn't	d wouldn't
3	a 're able	b 're allowed	c could	d shall
4	a Shall we	b Would you like	c Why don't we	d How about
5	a can	b could	c was able	d would
6	a We can	b We would	c How about	d Why don't
7	a We can	b What about	c How about	d Why don't we
8	a Shall	b Will	c May	d Do
9	a can you	b may you	c shall you	d would you like
10	a I'm able	b I'm allowed	c l'II	d I would

4 1

- Rewrite the sentences using the word given.
 - 0 You mustn't read that message. allowed You are not allowed to read that message.
 - That boy looks just like John, so I'm sure he's his brother. must That boy looks just like John, so he his brother.
 - 2 Perhaps they went out. might

They

- 3 Why didn't you tell me about this? should me about this.
- I really think you should start going to bed earlier. better You _____ going to bed earlier.
- You needn't do all the exercises. have

all the exercises.

3	Rew	rite the sentences using the word given.		
		The pain won't go away unless you see a doctor. if The pain won't go away <u>if you don't see</u> a doctor.		
		'Il let you go to the party if you promise to be back by eleven. provided 'Il let you go to the party to be back by eleven.		
		fou should ask for help. were f, I would ask for help.		
	3 1	f we don't leave now, we'll be late for the meeting. unless We'll be late for the meetingnow.		
	1	You had a stomach ache because you ate too much chocolate. if You wouldn't have had a stomach ache too much chocolate.		
		He doesn't go to the gym because he hasn't got much free time. go f he had more free time, to the gym.		
			(10)
4	Con	nplete using the words given.		
	- 1	I didn't buy you a present. I wish I had known (I / know) it was your birth I always make silly mistakes. I wish (I / not be) so careless.	day.	
	2	I'll miss Jack. I wish		
	4	It's already seven thirty. It's time		
	5	I have to take the bus to work. If only		
	6	My sweater shrank. I wish(I / not wash) it in hot water.		
	7	Mum will be back any minute now. It's time (you / tidy) your	room.	
	8	I can't afford to buy that book. If only(I / save) the money M		last week!
	9	I won't be able to join you. I wish(I / not have) to work next	Sunday.	
	10	This house is too small. It's time (we / start) looking for a new		
			(10
5	wor	d the sentences below. Some of the lines are correct and some have d which should not be there. If a line is correct put a tick ✓ next to it. has a word which should not be there, write the word at the end of the should not be there.	If a	
		I'm sure Brian would have spoken to you if he had seen you.		
		If you will see him, tell him I called. Would you like me to buy anything from the market?		
		It's the time we went back home		
		You must to listen to the instructions were constilly		
		We mada's to home le's only half not sight		
		I might have he a his lass samighs		
		If Eigns hadn't given me a life I would have missed my plane		
		I'll lend you the money providing you will pay me back by Friday.		
		Unless we finish the project today, Mr Woods will be very angry.		
		I wish only you had told me earlier.		
				10

Total

The Passive

A Fluffy Discovery by Isabella Hicks



as popcorn a Stone Age snack? Well, believe it or not, it was! It is now believed that cave people had popcorn.

Popcorn was first grown in Mexico, thousands of years before Columbus discovered America. Ancient popcorn seeds have recently been discovered in Peru. They are thought to be about 1,000 years old and they can still pop! Experts say that even popped popcorn can be preserved for long periods. Ancient popped popcorn is sometimes found in the South American deserts. And it still looks fresh and white when the sand and dust is blown off it! Now isn't that amazing?

Grammar reference

Form

subject + to be + past participle

▶ We form the passive voice using the verb to be in the tense that we need and the past participle of the main verb. See the table below.

	Active	Passive
Present simple	They feed the animals.	The animals are fed.
Present continuous	They are feeding the animals.	The animals are being fed.
Past simple	They fed the animals.	The animals were fed.
Past continuous	They were feeding the animals.	The animals were being fed.
Present perfect	They have fed the animals.	The animals have been fed.
Past perfect	They had fed the animals.	The animals had been fed.
will	They will feed the animals.	The animals will be fed.
Future perfect	They will have fed the animals.	The animals will have been fed.
going to	They are going to feed the animals.	The animals are going to be fed.
Modal verbs	They must feed the animals.	The animals must be fed.

▶ Often, in the passive voice, we usually use the verb to get instead of the verb to be. We usually use it in everyday speech to refer to something that happens by chance, suddenly or unexpectedly.

I got bitten by a dog on my way to school.

Use

▶ We use the passive voice when the action that we are talking about concerns us more than who did it or when we do not know who did this action.

This house was built in 1901.

Coffee is grown in Kenya.

Agent

- To say who did the action that we are talking about, ie. in order to refer to the agent, we add by and a name, noun or pronoun at the end of the sentence. 'Oliver Twist' was written by Charles Dickens.
- ▶ We do not refer to the agent when this is not important, when it is clear or when we do not know who did the action that we are talking about.

 The missing have ween found two days age.

The missing boy was found two days ago.

The thieves haven't been arrested yet.

My bike was stolen last night.

▶ But when we want to state the material or object that was used for an action, we use with, not by.

The door was opened with a knife.

The door was opened by a knife. X

Grammar practice

I	C	omplete with the passive voice. Use the	2	Co	mplete with the passive voice.
	te	nse given. This film <u>was directed</u> (direct) by		I	A space probe was sent (send) to Mars two months ago.
	1	Sam Britton. (past simple)		2	Roller skates (invent) in 1949.
		English		3	She (might / interview) by a famous journalist.
		A new school (build) in West Street. (present continuous)		4	The classrooms(clean) every day.
	4	Dinner (serve) at 8.00. (will)		5	We can't use my office at the moment. It
	5	The rules (must / obey) by all the students. (present simple)		6	I think a hospital (build)
	6	The match (cancel). (past perfect)		7	here next year. Mr Smith was waiting while his car
	7	My car (steal)! (present perfect)		8	We can't go to the concert. All the tickets
	8	The room (clean) when ! arrived. (past continuous)		9	I (sell). I emergency.

10 By the time the police arrived, all the money

..... (steal).

3 Form the negative and question.



- I A: This book was written in 1955.
 - B: You're wrong. It wasn't written in 1955.
 - A: Really? When was it written?
- 2 A: The house is being redecorated next week.
 - B: You're wrong.
 - A: Really? When
- 3 A: Our new carpet will be delivered on Monday.
 - B: You're wrong.
 - A: Really? When
- 4 A: The meeting is going to be held on Friday.
 - B: You're wrong.
 - A: Really? When
- 5 A: The tourists have been taken to the museum.
 - B: You're wrong.
 - A: Really? Where
- 4 Rewrite the sentences in the *passive* voice.
 - I Millions of people use the Internet every day.
 The Internet is used by millions of people every day.
 - 2 Mrs Richards will mark your tests.
 - 3 A neighbour had reported the murder.
 - 4 An old lady saw the thief.
 - 5 Mr Jones locks the office every evening.
 - 6 Scientists have discovered a new species of dinosaur.
 - 7 Isabella will write the article for next week's issue.
 - 8 The ancient Greeks built the Parthenon.

5	Rewrite	the	sentences	in	the	passive	voice
----------	---------	-----	-----------	----	-----	---------	-------

- I Anyone can answer this question.

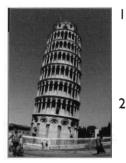
 This question can be answered by anyone.
- 2 An old man was following the girls.
- 3 Detective Roberts is interviewing the robbers.
- 4 Jean Pierre is going to design her wedding
- 5 A vet was examining the sick cat.
- 6 A doctor should treat that wound.
- 7 The new reporter can write that article.
- 8 Kate Woods might sing this song.
- **6** Say if these sentences are active (A) or passive (P). Then rewrite each sentence in the active or passive voice.

Α

P

- I Someone is watching us.
 We are being watched.
- 2 Horror films shouldn't be watched by children.
 Children shouldn't watch horror films.
- 3 She is being examined by Doctor Simms.
- 4 An old man found her purse.
- 5 'Romeo and Juliet' was written by Shakespeare.
- 6 This river has been polluted by poisonous chemicals.
- 7 She was assisted by two young men.
- 8 The prime minister will make an announcement.

7	Rewrite	the	senten	ces in	the	passive	voice.
	Include	the	agent o	nly w	here	necess	ary.



They are restoring	the
Leaning Tower of	
Pisa.	
The Leaning Tower	of Pisa
is being restored.	

-	Steven Spielberg directed
	these films.

3	Someone was following me on my way home.

4	The police haven't questioned the suspects
	yet.

5	Mr Newton is teaching the Geography class	SS
	at the moment.	

6	He told the students to keep quiet.

7	They invited a hundred people to the wedding.	

8	Charlotte Brontë wrote 'Jane Eyre'.

8 Complete with by or with.

	This picture was	painted	by	a	famous
	British artist.				

2	These pictures w	ere ta	ken	a very
	good camera.			

3 My notes were blown away the w	vinc	d.
----------------------------------	------	----

- 4 He got stung a bee.
- 5 The room was filledsmoke.
- 6 These pictures were taken a professional photographer.
- 7 Her desk was covered books.

B Make and let

See how these verbs form the passive voice.

Active voice	Passive voice
make somebody do something	be made to do something
My parents make me tidy my room every weekend.	I am made to tidy my room every my weekend.
let somebody do something	be allowed to do something
They let me stay up late.	I am allowed to stay up late.

9 Rewrite the sentences in the passive voice.

Our teachers make us work hard at school.
We are made to work hard at school.

2	She lets the children pick fruit from her trees.
	The children

3	He made the boy apologise.
	The boy

4	They don't let people touch the exhibits in
	the museum.
	People

5	Mother	will	make	you	wear	that	dress!
	You						

6	The teacher will let us leave school early
	today.
	\\/a

7	She has	never	made	me	do	anything	like
	that!						

3	They	let u	s use	the	equipment.	

C Double object verbs

There are some verbs that can have two objects (e.g. give, send, bring, show, offer etc.).

These verbs (double object verbs) form the passive voice in two ways, ie. we can form two different sentences with the same meaning. Active voice: They sent Tom a letter.

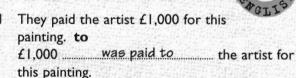
Passive voice: A letter was sent to Tom.

Passive voice: Tom was sent a letter.

10 I	Rewrite	the	sentences	in	the	passive	voice.
------	---------	-----	-----------	----	-----	---------	--------

1	The prime minister will give a medal to the winners. A medal will be given to the winners by the prime minister.
2	He gave Tim some money. Tim
3	They've offered Sally a job. Sally
4	She is telling the children a story. The children
5	They gave Bob a CD player for his birthday.
6	He must give the message to the right person. The message
7	We teach our students English and French. Our students
8	Someone brought flowers for the bride.
9	They showed the tourists the sights of Athens. The tourists
10	They pay her an excellent salary.

П	Rewrite the sentences using the
	word given.



- 3 Someone delivered an important message to Mr Wilson this morning. was An important message

.....this morning.

- 4 She will offer tea and cakes to her guests. **be**Her guests tea and
 cakes.
- 5 He showed the new computer room to the students. was
 The new computer roomthe students.

D It is said that ... / He is said (to be) Some verbs such as say, think, believe, expect, estimate, know, understand, report etc. form the passive voice in two ways: • it + passive verb (+ that) + clause • subject + passive verb + infinitive Active: Many people think (that) her new film is excellent. Passive: It is thought (that) her new film is excellent. Her new film is thought to be excellent. Active: They say (that) he has won the lottery.

He is said to have won the lottery.

Active: Some people believe (that) Mary left the country years ago.

Passive: It is believed (that) Mary left the country years ago.

Mary is believed to have left the country years ago.

Passive: It is said (that) he has won the

lottery.

12 Rewrite the sentences in the *passive voice*. Use the correct construction.

I	It is said that a black cat brings bad luck. A black cat is said to bring bad luck.
2	It is known that dogs are colour blind. Dogs are known
3	It is believed that he has moved to Brazil. He is believed
4	The thieves are reported to have escaped. It is reported
5	It is said that five people died in the accident yesterday. Five people are said
6	The plane is reported to have landed safely last night. It is reported
7	The new restaurant is thought to be very good. It is thought
8	The actor is said to be seriously ill.

It is thought that people came here three

It is said

- Rewrite the sentences in the passive voice. Use two constructions for each sentence.
 - They say that he's the richest man in Britain. It is said that he's the richest man in Britain. He is said to be the richest man in Britain.
 - 2 They believe that she stole the jewellery.
 - People say that he has written a book about ancient Greece.
 - Everyone knows that this is the oldest building in town.

- People say that she was a genius.
- They say that he robbed a bank when he was young.
- They believe that she has discovered the
 - People say that dolphins are very intelligent.

4 Read and circle the correct answer.



STATUS: ENDANGERED



The Giant Panda

One of the world's largest mammals, the giant panda, (1) .h.. to be one of the most critically endangered species in the world. Giant pandas (2) be found in only six small areas of central China. (3) It estimated that there are fewer than 1000 pandas left in the wild.

Endangered? Why?

The giant panda (which is also (4) as the panda bear or bamboo bear) is being threatened because the bamboo forests, where it lives, (5) destroyed. For years, pandas (6) illegally and unfortunately, some are still being killed.

What is being (7)?

Recently, a very strict set of laws (8) introduced (9) the Chinese government in order to protect these beautiful animals. The protection of the giant panda is (10) by many environmental organisations around the world.

- a is thinking
- a can
- a is
- a know
- a have
- a have hunted
- a do
- a did
- 9 a by
- 10 a support

- **b** is thought
- b have
- b has
- b knew
- b have been hunted
- b doing
- b was
- b with
- b supported

- c thinks
- c are
- c is being
- c known
- c must
- c have been hunting
- c did
- c has
- c from
- c supporting

- d thought
- d do
- d had
- d knowing
- d are being
- d been hunted
- d done
- d had
- d for
- d supports

15 Rewrite the sentences using the word given. Thousands of people attended the concert. by The concert was attended by thousands of people. 2 You must read this paragraph carefully. read This paragraph carefully. They're going to restore that old building next month. restored That old building next month. They didn't pay me last month. get Ilast month. They will give £500 to the winner. given The winner £500. 6 The storm caused a lot of damage. was A lot of damage the storm. They are cleaning the garage at the moment. is The garage at the moment. They will not let you into the building. be You into the building. His colleagues are organising a surprise party. being A surprise party his colleagues. 10 A ball broke the window. by The windowa ball. I We should tell her about the party. be Sheabout the 12 They were fixing the roof when I left.

The roof when

DM:20	write the sentences using the rd given.
1	People think that this jewellery was made in Mexico. thought It is thought that this jewellery was made in Mexico.
2	It is expected that they will win the game. are Theythe game.
3	He offered her a rose. was She a rose.
4	It is said that this play was written in the seventeenth century. have This play
5	We don't know how many people were injured in the accident. known It
6	This report must be sent to Mr Allan immediately. sent Mr Allan this report immediately.
7	It is reported that the missing girl was found in the park. to The missing girl isin the park.
8	They gave her a new sports car for Christmas. given She
9	The bus driver is believed to have caused the accident. is It
10	She told the students a joke. were The students a joke.
Н	She is said to be very good at painting. said It
12	George Newton might be given a Nobel prize. to A Nobel prize George Newton.

I left.

17 Rewrite the numbered sentences in the passive voice.

STATUS: ENDANGERED





The Siberian Tiger

Like many other wild creatures, the largest member of the cat family the Siberian tiger - is one of the most endangered species on Earth. (I) One can find

Siberian tigers in

eastern Siberia, Korea and China.

(2) However, people estimate that only 150-200 tigers still exist in the wild. And there are about 250 tigers in zoos.

Endangered? Why?

(3) Experts say that human beings are the only enemy of the Siberian tiger. (4) In the twentieth century, hunters reduced the number of tigers in the wild by 95%.

(5) Hunting is still threatening the Siberian tiger. (6) In China, they use tiger body parts for traditional medicine.

(7) What can we do?

(8) The Russian government is making efforts to protect the Siberian tiger. (9) In 1992, they gave it legal protection, through special laws against hunting. There are also many protected tiger areas in Siberia. However, according to experts, the Siberian tiger will soon become extinct, (10) unless we take more steps for its protection.



7	
	Like many other wild creatures, the largest member of the cat
9	family - the Siberian tiger - is one of the most endangered
0	species on Earth. Siberian tigers can be found in eastern
0	Siberia, Korea and China.
0	
9	
0	
67	
- 9	
0	

Writing practice Now you can do the writing activity for Unit 9 (Teacher's Resource File).



Causative form



Grammar reference

	Active	Causative form
Present simple	We clean the windows.	We have the windows cleaned.
Present continuous	We are cleaning the windows.	We are having the windows cleaned.
Past simple	We cleaned the windows.	We had the windows cleaned.
Past continuous	We were cleaning the windows.	We were having the windows cleaned.
Present perfect simple	We have cleaned the windows.	We have had the windows cleaned.
Present perfect continuous	We have been cleaning the windows.	We have been having the windows cleaned.
Past perfect simple	We had cleaned the windows.	We had had the windows cleaned.
Past perfect continuous	We had been cleaning the windows.	We had been having the windows cleaned.
will	We will clean the windows.	We will have the windows cleaned.
going to	We are going to clean the windows.	We are going to have the windows cleaned.
Future continuous	We will be cleaning the windows.	We will be having the windows cleaned
Future perfect simple	We will have cleaned the windows.	We will have had the windows cleaned
Modal verbs	We must clean the windows.	We must have the windows cleaned.
Imperative	Clean the windows.	Have the windows cleaned.

▶ To form	the ca	usative	form,	we use:
have +	object	+ past	partio	ciple

Active: The hairdresser cuts my hair once a month.

Causative: I have my hair cut once a month.

Questions and the negative in the present simple and the past simple are formed using do/does and did.

We have our house painted every five years.

We don't have our house painted every five years.

How often do you have your house painted?

▶ When we want to refer to who is doing the action, we use the agent, ie. by + name/noun/pronoun.

The Lombards had their house designed by a famous architect.

Alnstead of have, we can use the verb get, mainly in oral speech. You should get that suit cleaned.

В

Use

▶ We use the causative form to refer to an action that we ourselves are not doing but have entrusted somebody else to do for us. Let's compare the following two examples.

Stephen repaired his car yesterday. (He fixed it himself.)

Stephen had his car repaired yesterday by the mechanic. (He did not fix it himself. The car mechanic fixed it.)

We often use the causative form to talk about something unpleasant that happened to somebody.

Georgia had her handbag stolen last night.

Grammar practice

ı	Complete with the causative form. Use the
	tense given.

I	I have my car washed (my car / wash)
	once a week. (present simple)

- 2 Jill (her house / break into) while she was in Spain. (past simple)
- We (our living room/ redecorate). (present perfect)
- 4 Walter (the tap / fix) when I called him. (past continuous)
- 5 Don't worry. I (this film / develop) tomorrow. (will)
- 6 Mike's over there. He(his photograph / take). (present continuous)
- 7 I (this report / type) by Monday morning. (future perfect)
- 8 We (all our suitcases / send) to the hotel. (past simple)
- 9 Wanda (her hair / cut). (present continuous)
- 10 She(the article / translate). (past perfect)

2 Complete with the causative form.

I	We are having our garage rebuilt	(our
	garage / rebuild) at the moment.	

- 2 Dad (his newspaper / deliver) to our house every morning.
- 3 She usually(her breakfast / serve) in her room.
- 4 He(his last book / publish) in 1999.
- 5 I (the letters / just / type).
- 6 The actor (his portrait / paint) two times so far.
- 7 The house (its roof / blow off) in the storm last night.
- 9 They (the swimming pool / already / clean) when we visited them.
- 10 I (the door / fix) soon, I promise.

3	Form the negative and the question.	6 The children are washing Lisa's car for her. Lisa
	A: He had his bike fixed on Monday. B: You're wrong. He didn't have it fixed on	7 A piano tuner tunes my piano once a year.
	Monday. A: Really? When did he have it fixed?	8 The cleaner was vacuuming Bella's office when I called her.
	2 A: Bob had his briefcase stolen yesterday. B: You're wrong. A: Really? When	Bella
	3 A: They've had air conditioning installed in the living room.	for him. Fred
	B: You're wrong. A: Really? Where	10 Someone cooks her meals for her. She
	4 A: She has her car serviced once a year. B: You're wrong. A: Really? How often	5 Rewrite the sentences using the <i>causative</i>
	5 A: She will have her wedding dress made in Paris. B: You're wrong	form. I We should ask someone to fix that hole in the wall. We should have that hole in the wall fixed.
	6 A: We had the grass cut on Tuesday. B: You're wrong	2 I must ask someone to post this letter immediately.
	7 A: We're having our swimming pool cleaned tomorrow. B: You're wrong.	3 Ask someone to photocopy this book, please.
	A: Really? When	4 You should ask your hairdresser to dye your hair red.
	replaced next week. B: You're wrong	5 They have to clean our carpets this month.
4	A: Really? When	6 The expert hasn't restored their painting yet.
	form. Include the agent only where necessary.	7 The doctor should take his blood pressure.
	I A professional photographer took his picture. He had his picture taken by a professional	8 Ask someone to clean the garage tomorrow
	photographer. 2 Someone stole Kate's bike this morning.	9 I'll ask someone to serve our dinner before eight.
	Kate	10 We are going to ask someone to repair the CD player.
	4 A technician has just set up their new computer network. They	
	5 A secretary types Mr Evans' letters for him. Mr Evans	

6 Rewrite the sentences using the word give	6	Rewrite	the	sentences	using	the	word	give
---	---	---------	-----	-----------	-------	-----	------	------

I Diane always asks Jean Matie to make her clothes. has
Diane always has her clothes made by Jean Matie.

BENDEL 11/2 共和元司至14岁至15年

- 2 Does someone clean your house every week? have Do you every week?
- We must ask the travel agent to make the arrangements for us. have
 We mustby the travel agent.
- 5 The watchmaker hasn't repaired my watch yet. had
 1 repaired yet.

- 8 Has a dentist checked your teeth yet? had Have you yet?
- 9 I wish the hairdresser hadn't cut my hair so short. had
 I wish I my hair cut so short.
- 10 We must ask someone to make these copies at once. have
 We must ______ at once.

7 Read and complete. Use the causative form.

What's new in HOLLYWOOD

by Darrin Sharpe



MARGARET ROSE, STAR OF STAGE AND SCREEN

Margaret Rose, star of stage and screen, is throwing a party to celebrate her new film. It will be held at Ms Rose's mansion on Sunday 14th March. For the last three months, Ms Rose (1) has been having her home prepared

just / build) as well! 'The old one was too small for all my guests,' she explained.

She (8) (the invitations for the party / not send out) yet, but we do know that she (9) (1,500 invitations / already / print)!

Read all about the party in our next issue!

Oral practice

Now you can do the oral activity for Unit 10 (Teacher's Resource File).



Adjectives, adverbs

Teen In

The Animal Files: Insect Facts

by Asta Brookes



Did you know that insects are **the most successful** life form on Earth? In fact, there are **more than** one million species of insects – almost 95% of all the animal species on Earth!

Insects have adapted more successfully to different climates than any other kind of animal. They can live in the air, on land, under the soil and in the water. The only place where they are not **commonly** found is the ocean.

Bees and butterflies are some of the **most useful** insects on Earth. By carrying pollen from one plant to the other, they help plants reproduce.

Grammar reference

A Adjectives

▶ Adjectives are words that we use to describe a noun.

They go before the noun that they are describing or after verbs such as be, look, sound, feel, smell, appear etc.

We've bought a new car.

You look beautiful today.

▶ We can use more than one adjective to qualify a noun.
In this case, we use them in the following order, according to what they are expressing.

a/an	opinion	size	age	shape	colour	origin	material	purpose	noun
a	STEEL ME	big		round			wooden	kitchen	table
a	fantastic		new		brown		leather		jacket
a	beautiful		old			Chinese	1		vase

➤ Some adjectives are used as nouns and refer to specific groups of people. We use the before these and they are followed by a plural verb. Some of them are:

We're organising a concert to raise money for the poor.

The young don't always understand the old.

B Adverbs

Adverbs are words that usually qualify the verb in a sentence.

Formation of adverbs

► Some adjectives form adverbs by adding the ending -ly

(see Spelling rules, page 153.)

bad - badly

easy - easily

comfortable - comfortably

active - actively

beautiful - beautifully

logical - logically

Some adverbs are not formed according to the rule, while some others take the same form as the adjective.

good - well

early - early

fast - fast

near - near

hard - hard

high - high

late - late

Some adjectives, eg. hard, late, near, high, form two adverbs with a different meaning.

 hard (hard), hardly (very little, almost not at all)

He works hard.

She's not my friend. We hardly know each other.

The phrase hardly ever means 'almost never'

He's always busy. He hardly ever goes out.

late (late), lately (recently)
 They got up late yesterday.
 She's been working hard lately.

near (close), nearly (almost)
 There's a new bank quite near.
 It's nearly ten o'clock.

 high (high), highly (very much, to a large extent)

The eagle flew high in the sky. She is a highly intelligent girl.

Adverbs of manner

Adverbs of manner, e.g. well, badly, quietly describe how something is done. He drives carefully. It was raining heavily.

Adverbs of time

Adverbs of time, e.g. now, then, today, tomorrow, yesterday, indicate time. I'll be back soon.
We saw him yesterday.

Adverbs of place

Adverbs of place, e.g. here, there, upstairs, nearby, indicate place.
They live nearby.

Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency, eg. always, usually, often, frequently, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, seldom, never, indicate the frequency with which something happens. They go:

- before the main verb.
 We often visit our grandparents on Sundays.
- after an auxiliary verb.
 They don't usually phone us so early in the mornings.
- after the verb to be when this is the main verb.

You're always late!

Modifying adverbs

Modifying adverbs, eg. very (very), quite (quite), rather (a little), fairly (fairly), really (really), almost (almost), extremely (very much), incredibly (unbelievably) are used before the adjective or before any other adverb.

It's incredibly cold this morning.

The students are working quite hard this term.

- They are used to show the degree to which somebody or something has a characteristic. My brother is rather shy, so he doesn't like going to parties.
- They are also used before a verb. In this case, they go:
 - before a main verb.
 I absolutely love pancakes!
 - after an auxiliary verb.
 She didn't really like the film.

Position and order of adverbs

- ▶ Adverbs of manner usually go after the verb or after the object of a sentence. He dressed quickly and left. She did her homework quickly.
- ➤ Adverbs of place usually go after the verb or after the object of a sentence.

My friend and I meet here every day.
Adverbs of time usually go at the end of the sentence. They can also go at the beginning.
Tomorrow we're having a party.

We're having a party tomorrow.
When there is more than one adverb or adverbial phrases in a sentence, then we use them in the following order:

manner - place - time.

He's been working hard at school recently.

▶ But when there is a verb that indicates motion in the sentence, eg. go, leave, come, then we use the adverbs in the following order:

place - manner - time.

She arrived here early this morning.

Grammar practice

Put the adjectives in the correct order.









I	a(n) T-shirt – cotton, old, white	an old, white, cotton T-shirt
2	a necklace - silver, fantastic, new	
3	a(n) scarf - silk, Chinese, expensive	
4	hair – straight, short, dark	
5	a frame – picture, wooden, square	
6	a(n) car – modern, sports, Italian	
7	a(n) chair - antique, French, valuable	
8	a box – cardboard, big, black	

2	Put the words in brackets in the correct
	place.

- I She speaks French (fluently)
 She speaks French fluently.

 2 I'll be waiting for you. (tomorrow)
- 3 I've been here before. (never)
- 4 She felt tired this morning. (extremely)

.....

- 5 Ray and Susan are married. (happily)
- 6 Wayne likes his job. (really)
- 7 We go out on Sundays. (hardly ever)
- 8 He drank his coffee. (quickly)
- Maria is complaining about something. (always)
- 10 I've finished painting my room. (almost)

3 Put the words in the correct order.

- I I / went / yesterday / by bus / to work I went to work by bus yesterday.
- 2 She / did / very quickly / last night / her homework
- 3 James / is / at this time of day / at school / usually
- 4 You / played / very well / last night / at the concert
- 5 He / has been working / all morning / hard / in his garden

.....

- 6 We / meet / always / in the park / on Sunday mornings
- 7 She / waited / patiently / for hours / at the airport

.....

8 I / get up / in the morning / usually / early

4 Circle the correct answer.

Tip

Adjectives qualify a noun.

Adverbs usually indicate the manner, place, time, frequency or extent to which something happens.

- He'll be very <u>(angry</u>) / angrily when he hears about this.
- 2 Don't be so rude / rudely to people!
- 3 It was dark and I couldn't see clear / clearly.

- 4 I usually feel very nervous / nervously before an exam.
- 5 We had a map, so we found the house easy / easily.
- 6 I might be a bit late / lately tonight.
- 7 Nick is a very careful / carefully driver.
- 8 I was so tired that I could hard / hardly keep my eyes open.
- 9 That test was really hard / hardly.
- 10 She sang beautiful / beautifully.
- II I'm not very good / well at Maths.
- 12 Have you been doing anything interesting late / lately ?

C Comparative and superlative forms

Adjectives

We use the **comparative form** of adjectives to compare two people, animals or things with each other.

I think Physics is harder than Chemistry. A small car is more economical than a big

We use the superlative form of adjectives to compare more than two people, animals or things.

The tiger is the largest member of the cat family.

She is the best student in the class.

▶ Monosyllabic adjectives as well as disyllabic adjectives that end in -y form the comparative form with the ending -er and the word than after this (if the sentence continues). To form the superlative form, we add the article the before the adjective and the ending -est at the end of the adjective. (See Spelling rules, page 153)

hot – hotter – the hottest cheap – cheaper – the cheapest pretty – prettier – the prettiest

▶ Adjectives that have two or more syllables form the comparative form with the word more and the superlative form with the word most before the adjective.

modern – more modern – the most modern difficult – more difficult – the most difficult

➤ Some disyllabic adjectives such as clever, common, friendly, quiet, narrow, simple, form the comparative and superlative form in both ways.

friendly – friendlier/more friendly – the friendliest/the most friendly simple – simpler/more simple – the simplest/the most simple

Adverbs

- Adverbs ending in -ly form the comparative form with the word more and the superlative form with the word most before the adverb. carefully more carefully the most carefully
- Adverbs that have the same form as the adjective form the comparative form with the ending —er and the superlative form with the ending —est.

fast - faster - the fastest hard - harder - the hardest

Irregular forms

Some words do not form the comparative and superlative form according to the above rules.

Adjective/Adverb/ Quantifier	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	the best
well	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
badly	worse	the worst
far	farther/further	the farthest/ furthest
old	older/elder	the oldest/ eldest
(a) little	less	the least
much	more	the most
many	more	the most
a lot of/lots of	more	the most

Other forms of comparison

as ... as, not as/so ... as

- When we compare two people, animals or things that we want to show are the same, or do something in the same way, we use as + adjective/adverb + as (as ... as). Janet's as old as Sue.
- ➤ To show that two people, animals or things are not the same or that they do not do something in the same way, we use not as/so + adjective/adverb + as (not as ... as).

He doesn't play the piano as well as his brother.

less + adjective/adverb (+ than)

To show during a comparison that a person, animal or thing that we are comparing is inferior to the other, we can use less + adjective/adverb (+ than) (less ... than).

The first exercise was less difficult than the second one.

far/much/a lot/a little + comparative

To express to what degree two
people, animals or things differ, we
can use the words far/much/a lot (a
lot) or a little (a little) before the
adjective or the adverb in the
comparative form.

This book is much better than her previous one.

I got up a little later than usual this morning.

the + comparative, the + comparative

► This form has the meaning 'the more ..., the more ...'. Notice the word order in the sentence: ... the + comparative + subject + verb, the + comparative + subject + verb. The sooner we leave, the sooner we'll get there.
The harder you study, the better you'll do at school.

comparative + and + comparativeThis form is used to express the meaning '…er and …er'.

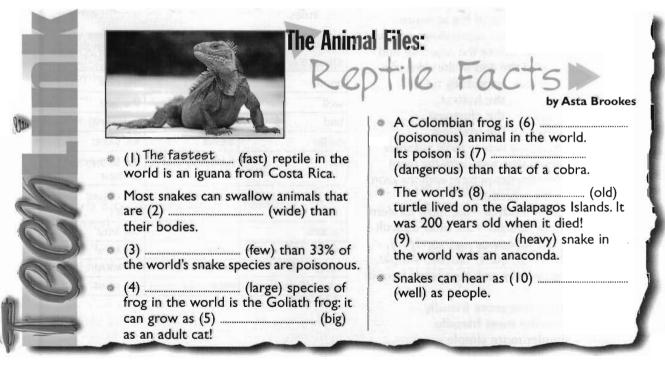
Your English is getting better and better.

He's growing taller and taller.

(It is) the + superlative + I've ever ...

▶ This form is used to express the meaning 'the most ... I have ever ...' That is the funniest story I've ever heard.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives or adverbs.



6		ewrite the sentences using the ord given.
	1	My hair is long but yours is longer. as My hairisn't as long asyours.
	2	Jack works harder than Tim. not Timas Jack.
	3	David and Laura are both the same age. old DavidLaura.
	4	Kate is very sensitive and her sister is equally sensitive. as Kateher sister.
	5	You don't know him as well as I do. than I you.
	6	Your bag weighs a lot but mine is heavier. more My bag yours.
	7	My marks were bad but Jim's were worse. so My marks were Jim's.
	8	This chair is comfortable and that one is, too. as This chairthat one.
	9	Ben doesn't run as fast as Alex. faster AlexBen.
10000000000000000000000000000000000000	10	A car is safer than a motorbike. so A motorbike
	П	The earrings are not as expensive as the ring. is The ringthe earrings.
	12	Bettina did better than Kim in the exam. as Kim
	~	

7	Re	write the sentences using the +
	CO	mparative, the + comparative.
	I	If you exercise more, you'll lose weight. The more you exercise, the more weight you'll lose.
	2	When you're young, you learn more easily.
	3	If you practise more, you'll play better.
	4	As we got closer to the airport, the noise became louder.
	5	If you drive faster, we'll arrive there sooner.
	6	If she eats a lot of sweets, she'll get fat.
	7	If they try harder, their marks will be better.
	8	If he waits any longer, the pain will get worse.
	9	As she grew older, she became more difficult.
	10	As they became richer, they became greedier.
	Н	When you get older, things become harder.
	12	If he learns more about the subject, he will be more interested.

8 Compare the animals in the photos. Use different forms of comparison.

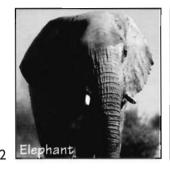




A dolphin isn't as dangerous as a shark.

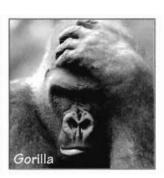
A dolphin is more intelligent than a shark.

A shark can swim as well as a dolphin.





Monkey







Rewrite the sentences using the word given. l l've never heard such a good joke. **ever**It's the <u>best joke l've ever</u> heard. 2 He drives very carefully. a He's driver. 3 Her first novel wasn't as interesting as this one. less Her first novelthis one. 4 I didn't like the film as much as Larry did. than than Larry liked I did. 5. If you work harder, you'll earn more money. the The harder you'll earn. 6 I almost never watch television. hardly 1 _____television.

I've never read such a bad book. the ever read. 8 Becky is more beautiful than Sarah. as Sarah Becky. 9 If you get more sleep, you'll feel better. better better The ... you'll feel. 10 Their house cost more than ours, as Our house didn't theirs. 11 She plays tennis very well. a She tennis player. 12 If you are more careful, you'll make fewer mistakes. the The _____ fewer mistakes you'll make.

10 Read and circle the correct answer.

TeenLink



The Animal Files:

Bird Facts

by Asta Brookes



Our monthly 'Animal Files' feature becoming (1) .b... fact. we received 100 bird facts from readers in (2) a week! Anyway, this month we are focusing on birds. We're sure you'll find these amazing facts as interesting (3) we did.

- Birds have (4) eyesight than people. A hawk's eyes, for example, are eight times (5) sharp as ours.
- The normal body temperature of a bird is usually 7–8 degrees (6) ours. Their blood contains (7) oxygen than human blood. A bird's heart beats (8) more quickly than the human heart. When a bird rests, its heart can beat 400 times a minute. And when it flies, it beats even (9)
- The bones of a bird are usually (10) flexible than ours. Birds can fly (11) because their bones contain air, which makes their skeleton lighter.

- a popular and popular
- 2 a less from
- 3 a as
- 4 a as good
- 5 a as
- 6 a more highly than
- 7 a most
- 8 a most
- 9 a the most rapidly
- 10 a very
- II a easy

- (b) more and more popular
- b a little
- b so
- b well
- b more
- b as highly as
- b a lot of
- . a lock
- b very
- b more and more rapid
- b less
- b easily

- c popular and more popular
- c the least
- c than
- c better
- c very
- c higher than
- c much
- c far
- c more rapid
- c far
- c much easier

- d more popular than
- d less than
- d from
- d the best
- d almost
- d higher
- d more
- d less
- d more rapidly
- d the most
- d easier

Writing practice

Now you can do the writing activity for Unit 11 (Teacher's Resource File).



Infinitive, gerund

infinitive, 'let/make', 'would rather', 'had better', 'too/enough', gerund, 'be/get used to', 'prefer/would rather'



Grammar reference

A Infinitive

The infinitive is the basic form of a verb. There are two forms of infinitive:

- full infinitive (infinitive with 'to') e.g. to study.
- bare infinitive (infinitive without 'to') e.g. study.

Full Infinitive

We use the full infinitive:

after some verbs.

advise	choose	hate	mean	remember
afford	continue	help	offer	remind
agree	decide	hope	plan	seem
allow	deserve	intend	prefer	start
appear	expect	invite	prepare	stop
arrange	force	learn	pretend	try
ask	forget	like	promise	want
beg	go on	love	refuse	would like
begin	happen	manage	regret	would love

We've decided to move to Wales.

He promised to be more careful in the future.

I'd love to come with you.

- ▶ after some adjectives such as anxious, glad, happy, lucky, pleased, prepared, ready, sorry, surprised, willing, etc. in the syntax subject + to be + adjective + infinitive.
 I'm very pleased to hear this.
 She's always willing to help.
- with the syntax it + to be + adjective.

It is important to follow the teacher's instructions.

▶ In sentences with verbs like want, expect, ask, would like, etc. we can have a different subject, ie. the subject of the main verb may be different from the subject of the infinitive. In this case, the subject of the infinitive is usually a pronoun, a noun or a proper name and goes immediately after the main verb.

I want to post this letter. (same subject) I want you to post this letter. (different subject)

We expected to win the match.
(same subject)
We expected the other team to win

the match. (different subject)

Bare infinitive
We use the bare infinitive:

after modal verbs such as can, could, may, might, must, should, etc.

You should see a doctor.

after the verb help. But we can also use the full infinitive.
 He helped me carry the books.
 He helped me to carry the books.

B let, make

The verbs let and make are followed by the bare infinitive.

Dad won't let me use his computer. She always makes me laugh.

In the passive voice though, the verb make is followed by the full infinitive. The verb let is not used in the passive voice. Instead, we use the verb allow, which is followed by the full infinitive. (See also Unit 9, The Passive, page 69).

Active:	My parents make us eat plenty of fruit and vegetables.
Passive:	We are made to eat plenty of fruit and vegetables.
Active:	My parents will let me go to the party.
Passive:	I will be allowed to go to the party.

C

would rather, had better

We use the bare infinitive after the expression would rather (= I would prefer).

I'd rather have a cup of tea.

► We use the bare infinitive after the expression had better (= should, it is a good idea to ...)

You'd better clean up this mess before Mum gets back.

Grammar practice

- Circle the correct answer.
 - 1 You can ask Peter drive / to drive you to the station.
 - 2 Let me help / to help you with that suitcase.
 - 3 Hi! I'm so glad see / to see you!
 - 4 You'd better hurry / to hurry or we'll be late.
 - 5 Paul and Anne have decided get / to get married.

- 6 May I use / to use your phone?
- 7 That was close! You're lucky be / to be alive!
- 8 We can't afford buy / to buy a new car.
- 9 Could you hold / to hold this bag for me, please?
- 10 James has agreed lend / to lend us the money.

2 Complete with the *full infinitive* or *bare* infinitive.



-	
I	We'd bettertidy (tidy) up the kitchen, or mother will be furious!
2	l'll never (speak) to him again!
3	I haven't been able (finish) that article.
4	You should(stay) in bed if you're not feeling well.
5	Students are not allowed(use) the library.
6	Why don't we (go) to a restaurant tonight?
7	I'd rather (wait) a bit longer if you don't mind.
8	It was great(hear) from you!
9	Mum made me (clean) my room this morning.
0	You ought (talk) to your boss about this.
1	We're going to the cinema. Would you like(join) us?
2	I'm really sorry (hear) that your mum isn't feeling well.
3	Do you think Ralph will let us(borrow) his car?
4	Are you willing (give up) your spare time to help us?
5	l'd better (tell) my parents l'Il

be home late tonight.

19.31	write the sentences using the rd given.
1	rd given. My sister doesn't mind if I wear her clothes. lets My sister lets me wear her clothes.
2	She wanted to be a teacher but her parents forced her to study medicine. made She wanted to be a teacher but her parents
3	Mum says I must drink a glass of orange juice every morning. makes Mum
4	My parents don't allow me to go out alone after eight. let My parents
5	The robbers forced us to give them our money. made The robbersthem our money.
6	Dad didn't allow me to use his car. let Dadhis car.
7	Our teacher wants us to work very hard makes Our teachervery hard.
8	Do you think the boss will allow me to leave early today? let Do you think the boss
9	Did she make them apologise to their teacher? force Did to their teacher?
10	Why do you let him behave like that? allow Why do you

4 You don't look very well. You

stay in bed today.

		Wenaa better tell her the truth or she'll be very upset.		Istay at home. I don't really want to go to the cinema.
		l don't want to stay at home. Icome with you.		Youstudy harder if you want to pass the exam.
		don't like going by bus. I		youhave tea or coffee?
	`	walk.		Weleave now or we'll miss the bus.
D		too, enough		
	•	We can use the infinitive after the words too and enough. too + adjective/adverb + infinitive The word too has a negative meaning and means 'too much, more than what it should or need be'. I'm too short to reach the top shelf. (not) adjective/adverb + enough + infinitive The word enough means 'enough' and has a positive meaning. We use it to say that something is (or is not) enough for something else to happen. I'm not tall enough to reach the top shelf. enough + noun + infinitive Enough is also used before a noun. But in this case, the word order is different. Have we got enough money to buy the tickets?		In the event that we have a different subject, ie. If the subject of the main verb is different to the subject of the infinitive, we have to add for and the new subject before the infinitive: too + adjective/adverb + for somebody + infinitive. That shelf is too high. (Its subject is = That shelf.) Toby can't reach it. (Its subject can reach = Toby). That shelf is too high for Toby to reach. NB: The subject of the main verb (That shelf) is also the object of the infinitive (it). We have to take the word it out of the sentence.
5	27	write the sentences using the word given.	7	Some people are too impatient to be good teachers. (patient)
	i i	She's too young to vote. (old) She isn't old enough to vote.	0	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	2	He was driving too carelessly to avoid the accident. (carefully)	0	We didn't get up early enough to catch the train. (late)
	3	I'm not tall enough to reach that shelf. (short)	9	You didn't play well enough to beat her. (badly)
	4	The students aren't interested enough to	10	I felt too ill to go to school. (well)
		concentrate. (bored)	П	The children are too young to watch that film. (old)
	5	She's too shy to make a speech in public. (confident)	12	The actor doesn't look young enough to play
	6	He didn't work fast enough to finish on time. (slowly)		the role. (old)

4 Complete with had better or would rather.

I We had better tell her the truth or

6 Read and complete with *too/enough* and the *infinitive*.

	_ untitled	DE
	Minter de de la company de la	yesy
From:	Heather Smith	3017
То:	Liz Evans	05 0
Subject:	Concert	e de la composição de l
Dear Liz,		Г
I hope you	are feeling better. Just stay in bed like the doctor said, and I'll see you soon.	
Anyway, I	went to the concert last night, after all. Let me tell you about it.	
/ come) w wasn't (2) . dad to cor	d me at the last minute and said that he was (1)too busy to come (busy with me. I then called Zoe but she preferred to stay at home. She said she (interested / make) the effort to come. I even asked my me with me but he said he was (3) (old / go) to a pop or in the end, I went by myself.	
concert, so there was but I fe	didn't really have a good time. It was freezing and I wasn't dressed [warmly / feel) comfortable. I couldn't take any pictures at the I can't show you any. I had left my camera at home and by the time I realised, n't (5) (time / go) back and get it. The music was great It (6) (cold / relax) and I was also [lonely / enjoy] myself.	
	vou had been (8) (well / join) me. We would have had be together!	
Love, Heather		

7 Join the sentences using the word given.

Tip

When the subject of the infinitive is different from the subject of the main verb, we usually use for and a pronoun, noun or proper name before the infinitive.

That jacket was too expensive for me to buy.

- I The teacher's question was very difficult.
 Charles couldn't answer it. (too)
 The teacher's question was too difficult
 for Charles to answer.
- 2 The music wasn't loud. Iris couldn't hear it. (enough)
- 3 The problem was very complicated. Sean couldn't solve it. (too)

- 4 The blue sweater wasn't big. He couldn't wear it. (enough)
- 5 There wasn't much milk. She couldn't feed the cat. (enough)
- 6 The kitchen table was too heavy. Wayne couldn't move it by himself. (too)
- 7 It wasn't warm. We couldn't go to the beach. (enough)
- 8 It was very late. I couldn't call her. (too)
- 9 He spoke very softly. The audience couldn't hear him. (too)
- 10 There isn't much time. We can't go shopping today. (enough)

E.

Gerund

We form the gerund by adding the ending -ing to a verb. (See Spelling rules, page 152.)

We use the gerund:

as a noun, either as the subject or as the object of a verb.

Learning English is easy.

after some verbs.

admit	intend	prefer
avoid	keep	propose
begin	like	quit
continue	look forward	recommend
deny	to	regret
enjoy	love	remember
finish	mean	start
forget	mention	stop
go	mind	suggest
go on	miss	try
hate	practise	

He goes fishing on Sundays.

I avoid staying up late on weekdays.

■ after the expressions can't stand, can't help, feel like, it's no use, it's no good, it's not worth, there's no point (in), have difficulty (in).

I feel like going out tonight.
It's not worth spending so much money on CDs.

after prepositions
 She left without saying goodbye.
 You can open the bag by cutting along the dotted line.

They accused me of stealing the money.

be afraid of	be good at
be bad at	be guilty of
be bored with	be interested in
be crazy about	be keen on
be fed up with	be sorry for
be fond of	be tired of

▶ after some expressions that end in a preposition such as:

I'm not very good at playing tennis.

Are you really interested in ancient history?

8 Choose and complete with the correct form of the verb.

call	lie	paint	shop	try
clean	listen	play	steal	watch
go	open	see	travel	work



- I He's always been good at <u>painting</u>. Have you see his latest picture?
- 2 You should practise the piano more often.

- 3 He hasn't finished the living room yet. He still has to vacuum the carpet.
- 4 I always have a glass of milk before to bed.
- 5 I can't stand to that kind of music.
- 6 Are you accusing me of to you?
- 7 first class by plane is very expensive.
- 8 I don't feel likeTV right now.
- 9 I hate late at the office.
- 10 Would you mind the window?
- 11 I'm going with Carol in the afternoon.
- 12 I look forward toyou soon.
- 13 He admitted the money.
- 14 It's no use to fix that. It's broken.
- 15 There's no pointher now.

F be used to, get used to

The expression used to means 'I am accustomed to doing something'. It is followed by a gerund.

We moved to this city many years ago, so I am used to living here.

➤ The expression get used to means 'get used to/become accustomed to doing something'. It is followed by a gerund.

We moved to this city a few weeks ago. It's different from our village but I am slowly getting used to living here.

We can use the expressions be used to and get used to in different tenses or with modal verbs.

When we first moved here, I wasn't used to living in the city centre.

We moved here many years ago. Now I'm used to living in the city centre.

He must be used to living in the city centre. He's lived here all his life.

I still haven't got used to living in the city centre.

Don't worry. You'll soon get used to living in the city centre.

We're slowly getting used to living in the city centre.

I have to get used to living in the city centre.

▶ Be careful not to confuse the expression be used to with used to. Used to is used for a habit that somebody had in the past and is followed by the infinitive. Compare the examples.

I'm used to getting up early. (I am used to waking up early.)

I used to get up early. (I used to wake up early in the past, but not any more.)

9 Complete with the correct form of be/get used to.



- I I can't <u>get used to living</u> (live) in this noisy neighbourhood.
- 2 I'll just have a glass of milk, thank you. I (not / have) a big meal at this time of day.

- 5 Don't worry. You will soon (ride) your new bike.
- 6 Everyone in my family is a vegetarian, so I (eat) vegetables every day.

10 Read and circle the correct answer.

Be/get used to is followed by a gerund. Used to is followed by the infinitive.

Changeofhabit

Last week, Leslie Banks interviewed our new French teacher, Madame Bernard.

She came to Britain a year ago. She's had to change her habits and she's still trying to (1) be / (get) used

to her new lifestyle. Madame Françoise Bernard, our new French teacher, told us a few things about her life in Britain.

'I still haven't got used to (2) live / living in the city centre. I used to (3) live / living in a small village in Brittany. Life is so different here!

Back in France, I (4) used to I am used to live with my parents. I (5) am not used to I didn't use to spending so much time by myself, so sometimes I get a bit lonely.

I don't live near the school and it takes me almost an hour to get to work. But this is not a problem. I am (6) used to travelling / used to travel long distances. I (7) used to do / am used to doing it every day in France. I have got a car but I take the bus to work. I haven't got used to (8) drive / driving on the left yet.

The thing I miss most of all is home cooking! My mother (9) is used to doing I used to do all the cooking at home, so I never had to learn how to do it myself. I'm not used to (10) prepare I preparing my own meals but now I don't have a choice. Thank goodness I am getting better.'

G Infinitive and gerund

Some verbs are either followed by the infinitive or by a gerund, without there being any important difference in the meaning. These verbs are: begin, continue, hate, intend, like, love, prefer, start.

The audience began cheering when the singer walked onto the stage. The audience began to cheer when the singer walked onto the stage.

She prefers doing her homework in the evenings.

She prefers to do her homework in the evenings.

➤ Some verbs have a different meaning according to whether they are followed by the infinitive or by a gerund. These verbs are:

stop

stop + infinitive (stop doing something in order to do something else)

I stopped to buy a comic on my way home. (I stopped to buy a comic.)

stop + gerund (stop doing something)
(I've stopped buying comics.)

try
 try + infinitive (try to do something)
 I tried to get to sleep but I couldn't.
 (I tried to sleep but I couldn't.)

try + gerund (try to do something)

If you can't fall asleep, try drinking some warm milk before bedtime. (If you can't sleep, try (to drink) a glass of hot milk before going to bed.)

remember
 remember + infinitive (remember to do
 something) Did you remember to call her
 last night (Did you remember to call her last
 night?)

remember + gerund (Don't you remember calling her last night?)

Don't you remember calling her last night? (Don't you remember calling her last night?)

 forget forget + infinitive (forget to do something)
 I forgot to call him last night. (I forgot to call him last night.)

forget + gerund (forget, not remember something that I did in the past)
I'll never forget visiting London for the first time. (I will never forget my first visit to London.)

regret regret + infinitive (to regret something) I regret to tell you that he has not accepted your offer. (I regret to have to inform you that he has not accepted your offer.)

regret + gerund (regret something that I did in the past)

He regrets not accepting the offer. (He regrets not accepting the offer.)

 go on go on + infinitive (continue, carry on doing something)

She told us about her childhood. Then she went on to tell us about the things she did at university. (She told us about her childhood. Then she told us what she did at university.)

go on + gerund (continue to do something that I have already been doing)

He went on talking about his life in the USA. (He continued to talk about his life in the USA.)

- mean
 mean + infinitive (mean to do something)
 I'm sorry. I didn't mean to worry you.
 (Sorry. I didn't mean to worry you.)
 mean + gerund (mean, presuppose)
 I'll finish the article even if it means
 staying up late. (I'll finish the article, even if
 it means I have to stay up late.)
- need
 The verb need may either be followed by the infinitive or by a gerund. When it is followed by a gerund, it has a passive meaning.

We need to paint the bedrooms. The bedrooms need painting.

Ш	Complete	with	the	infinitive	or	gerund.
---	----------	------	-----	------------	----	---------

- I The doctor advised her <u>to stay</u> (stay) in bed for a few days.
- 2 When do you intend (leave) for the USA?
- 3 I have to (practise) playing the piano more often.
- 4 I hate (have) to stay at home on a Saturday night.
- 5 Everyone started (laugh) when she dropped the cake.
- 6 Don't worry. I don't mind (wait).
- 7 Do you really think they deserved (win) the game?
- 8 We still haven't finished(redecorate) the house.
- 9 I can't afford (buy) a new computer right now.
- 10 She refused (tell) us what happened last night.

12 Rewrite the sentences.

I	We need to clean the windows. The windows need cleaning.
2	Our bedroom needs painting.
3	You will need to wash your car. Your car
4	His computer needed fixing. Someone
5	Those letters need typing. The secretary
6	You need to iron your shirt. Your shirt

The floor

She

7 We needed to mop the floor.

8 The grass needs cutting.

13	Complete	with th	e infinitive	or	gerund.
----	----------	---------	--------------	----	---------

I I regret _____to tell ____ (tell) you that you have not passed your exam. I know you worked very hard. 2 Who told her about the party? I don't remember (say) anything about it last night. 3 I'm going to buy that car, even if it means(spend) all my money! 4 Don't forget (call) me as soon as you arrive. 5 He told the police how the accident had happened. Then he went on (say) that it wasn't his fault. 6 I'm sorry. I didn't mean (sound) so rude. 7 James is a vegetarian. He stopped (eat) meat years ago. 8 If you can't find him at home, try (call) him at the office. 9 I'll never forget (meet) my favourite film star. 10 I regret (lie) to him. I should have told him the truth. II We stopped (have) a cup of coffee on our way home. That's why we're

14 Rewrite the sentences.



- I Playing golf is fun. It 's fun to play golf.
- 2 It's easy to learn how to drive.

 Learning
- 3 It's difficult to learn Chinese. Learning
- 4 Visiting the Louvre was exciting!
- 5 It will be very hard to pass this exam.
 Passing
- 6 It's nice to be able to help people.

 Being
- 7 Playing with matches is dangerous.
- 8 It's illegal to park here.
 Parking
- 9 Travelling to Hawaii would be wonderful!
- 10 Working in a factory won't be easy.

15 Read and complete with the *infinitive* or *gerund*.

12 Did you remember (pay) the

phone bill or will I have to do it tomorrow?

It was my sister's birthday and we had arranged (I) _________ (have) dinner at a Chinese restaurant that night. It was 8.30 and I was almost ready (2) _______ (leave). I had just finished (3) ______ (put) on my make-up when I realised that I hadn't bought her a present!

It was too late (4) ______ (buy) anything and I knew that she would never forgive me for (5) ______ (forget) her birthday.

I had (6) ______ (do) something. Then I had an idea. I decided (7) ______ (give) her a book which I had had for about a year but which I had never read. I took it out of my bookcase, wrapped it quickly and left for the restaurant.

Tina was really happy (8) ______ (see) that I had got her a present. She thanked me for (9) ______ (be) so thoughtful. But she had a strange expression on her face when she unwrapped it. 'Do you really expect me (10) ______ (believe) that you bought this for me?' she said. 'I gave you this book for your birthday ten months ago!'

I prefer, would rather

▶ We use prefer with the following types of syntax to say what we generally prefer.

prefer + gerund/noun (+ to + gerund/noun)	I prefer reading. I prefer reading to watching television.
	They prefer vanilla ice cream. They prefer vanilla ice cream to chocolate ice cream.
prefer + full infinitive (+ rather than + bare infinitive)	I prefer to read. I prefer to read rather than watch television.

We use prefer to say what we would prefer to do in a specific case.

would prefer + full infinitive	I would prefer to stay at home tonight.
(+ rather than + bare infinitive)	I would prefer to stay at home rather than
	go out tonight.

► We usually use would rather to say what we would prefer to do in a specific case. Would rather is followed by the bare infinitive and is usually used with the following syntax:

would rather + bare infinitive	I would rather stay at home.
(+ than + bare infinitive)	I would rather stay at home than go to the
	cinema tonight.

▶ In a case where we have a different subject, ie. if the subject of the main verb is different from the subject of the infinitive, notice how prefer and would rather are formed.

	Same subject	Different subject
prefer	(would) prefer to do sth I (would) prefer to water the garden before dinner.	(would) prefer sb to do sth I (would) prefer you to water the garden before dinner.
would rather	would rather do sth	would rather + somebody + past simple
	I would rather <u>water</u> the garden before dinner.	I would rather you watered the garden before dinner.

16	Complete with	the	full	infinitive,	bare
	infinitive or ger	unc	ł.		

- I I would prefer to stay (stay) a bit longer.
- 2 She prefers (go) shopping on Saturdays.
- 3 I would rather (call) him after lunch.

4	They prefer	(drink)	a	cup	of
	hot tea in the evenings.				

- 5 I would prefer (think) about this for a few days.
- 6 Would you rather (go) by train?
- 7 We prefer (have) dinner early in the evenings.
- 8 I would rather (spend) the weekend with my grandparents.

17	Complete with the full infinitive, bare		19 Complete with the correct form of the ve			
		finitive or gerund. I'd ratherbuy (buy) a new dress for		I	Please don't tell her about the accident. I'd rather she <u>didn't know</u> (not know).	
	'	the party thanwear (wear) this one.		2	I'd rather (sit) over there.	
	2	I prefer (go) to a restaurant to (eat) at home.		3	I'd rather you (not read) this letter.	
	3	I'd rather (leave) now than (wait) for Chris.		4	Would you rather I (do) the shopping today?	
	4	I'd prefer (work) harder rather than (borrow) the money.		5	Would you rather (have) dinner at home or go to a restaurant?	
	5	l prefer(drive) to(travel) by train.		6	I'd rather we (talk) about this later.	
	6	I'd rather (sit) in the garden than (stay) in my room all day.		7	I would rather (finish) my homework before going out.	
	7	I'd prefer (finish) this now rather than (work) in the evening.		8	l'd rather (not tell) her I failed. She'll be very disappointed.	
	8	In my free time, I prefer (listen) to music rather than (play) video games.	20		ewrite the sentences using the rord given.	
18	Re	ewrite the sentences.		I	I'd rather fix this computer than buy a new one. than	
	I I would rather take a taxi than go by bus. I would prefer to take a taxi rather than go by bus.			I'd prefer to fix this computer <u>rather than</u> buy a new one.		
	2	I would prefer to listen rather than talk. I would rather	And a	2	to It's with your	
	3	I would prefer to watch a film on TV rather than go to the cinema. I would rather		3	mouth full. The coffee was so hot that I couldn't drink it. too The coffee was	
	4	I would rather have some tea than drink more coffee. I would prefer		4	drink. I try not to eat sweets. avoid Isweets.	
	5	I would prefer to think about the problem rather than answer right now. I would rather		5	The police officer didn't let me park outside the hospital. allow The police officer didn't	
	6	I would rather cook than wash the dishes. I would prefer		6		
	7	I would rather redecorate my flat than move to a new one.		7	l'd in the rain.	
	8	I would prefer	2		made He him the money.	
		TV. I would prefer				
		•	2110			

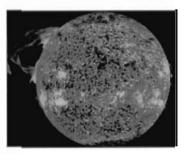
Nouns, articles

Teen I

Trivial facts: by John Parker Did you know?



- The Sun is about 330,000 times larger than the Earth.
- No piece of paper can be folded in half more than seven times.



- The herring (a kind of fish) produces 50,000 eggs a season.
- **Bulls** (and **cows**) can only see in black and white.
- There are more than one million animal species in the world.
- An iceberg contains more heat than a match.
- Aircraft are not allowed to fly over the Taj Mahal.

Grammar reference

Δ

Nouns

Countable nouns

Nouns that can be counted using numbers and have a plural are called countable nouns.

Uncountable nouns

- Nouns that cannot be counted using numbers and that do not have a plural are called uncountable nouns. Uncountable nouns are usually:
- · food: bread, butter, cheese, chocolate, coffee, flour, meat, salt, sugar etc.
- · liquids: milk, oil, petrol, water etc.
- materials: aluminium, cotton, glass, gold, metal, nylon, paper, plastic, silk, silver, tin, wood, wool etc.
- nouns that express abstract ideas anger, democracy, freedom, hate, health, knowledge, love, luck etc.
- various others: advice, baggage, behaviour, damage, electricity, equipment, fun, furniture, hair (hair), help, homework, information, jewellery, luggage, money, news, rain, research, room (space), rubbish, sand, time (time), traffic, transport, weather, work etc.
- ▶ To refer to the quantity of uncountable nouns, we use measuring units, eg. a kilo, a litre, a gram, or some other expressions that can define it.

a bar of chocolate	a glass of water	a packet of tea
a bottle of milk	a gram of powder	a piece of cake
a bowl of rice	a jar of honey	a sachet of tea
a can of coke	a kilo of meat	a sack of flour
a carton of juice	a litre of water	a tin of soup
a cup of coffee	a loaf of bread	a tube of toothpaste

- ▶ Many of the above expressions may also be used with countable nouns: a packet of biscuits, a tin of peas, a kilo of potatoes.
- ▶ The expression a piece of is used with a lot of uncountable nouns.

a piece of advice	a piece of furniture	a piece of news
a piece of cheese	a piece of information	a piece of plastic
a piece of equipment	a piece of luggage	a piece of rubbish

- ▶ We can also use the expression a bit of/bits of. a bit of information a bit of bread bits of paper
- ▶ Some nouns are used as countable and uncountable nouns but the meaning of the word changes.

Countable	Uncountable
a paper = newspaper, document	paper = paper
a hair = hair	hair = hair
a glass, glasses = glass, glasses	glass = glass
a room = room	room = space
an iron = iron (appliance)	iron = iron
(one) time = once	time = time

- ► There are other words that indicate quantity.
- The words some, any, no, a lot of and lots of can be used with countable and uncountable nouns.
- The words many and (a) few are only used with countable nouns.
- The words much and (a) little are only used with uncountable nouns.

Have you got any books on the subject?

I would like some advice.

I need to ask you a few questions.

There isn't much orange juice left.

We need a little more time.

Plural nouns

- Some nouns only have a plural and are followed by a plural verb. They usually refer to:
- things that consist of two parts, eg. binoculars, glasses, jeans, pyjamas, scissors, shorts, sunglasses, tights, trousers etc.
 These jeans are too tight.
- things that by their nature consist of a lot of similar units, pieces or parts, eg. clothes, goods, stairs etc.
 Your clothes are on the bed.

Singular and plural nouns

- ▶ There are some nouns that, even if they are in the singular, are usually followed by a plural verb since they refer to groups of people. A singular verb may also follow them, however this occurs more rarely. Some of these are: company, crew, family, government, orchestra, police, staff, team etc.

 The government have/has introduced a new set of laws.
- ➤ Some nouns, if they also end in -s, are singular nouns and the verb that follows them is always in the singular. Some of these are: athletics, billiards, economics, electronics, gymnastics, maths, measles, mumps, news, physics, politics etc. Maths is my favourite subject.
- ► Some nouns end in -s both in the singular and in the plural, eg. means, species, series.

The car is a means of transport.

They used many means to persuade him.

The African elephant is an endangered species.

Many species of birds live on the island.

I enjoyed this series; it was funny.

There are many series on TV.

➤ Some other nouns are the same either in the singular or in the plural, eg. sheep, deer.

loaf

Grammar practice

bowl

bar

Choose and complete with the correct form of the words.

DOL	ctie can	giass	jar	piece (x3)		
1	Can I have a	glass	of wa	ter, please?		
2	That£650.	of fur	niture c	ost her		
3	I've bought a pancakes.		of ho	oney for the		

cup

gram

- 4 Let me give you a of advice.
- 5 Please get me two of cooking oil from the supermarket.

6	He can't be hungry! He ate a
	of popcorn an hour ago!

- 7 I went to the baker's and got two of bread.
- 8 I'd love a of that chocolate cake.
- 9 I've eaten two of chocolate today.
- 10 Can you get me a of coke from the fridge?
- II You will need 100 of margarine for the cake.
- 12 I'll make you a nice of hot tea.

2 Circle the correct answer.

- I Look at you! You need to brush your (hair)/ hairs!
- 2 Mirrors are usually made of a glass / glass.
- 3 Spinach is good for you because it contains a lot of *iron / irons*.
- 4 I'll have a glass / glass of orange juice, thank you.
- 5 Is there a room / room for my coat in that suitcase?
- 6 I had left some very important paper / papers on my desk.
- 7 Have you ever wished you could travel through *time / times*?
- 8 They make these notebooks from a recycled paper / recycled paper.
- 9 The hotel was excellent. We stayed in a room / room on the sixth floor.
- 10 He can't see very well without his glass / glasses.
- II There are dog hair / hairs all over the sofa!
- 12 Don't forget to buy a paper / paper so we can see what's on at the cinema this weekend.













3 Say if the underlined words are singular (S) or plural (P). Then circle the correct answer.

Tip

Remember that some nouns, even if they end in –s, are followed by a singular verb. Some other nouns stay the same in the singular and the plural.

Sheep are not the most intelligent of animals.



- I Sheep is / are not the most intelligent of animals.
- 2 I've always thought that politics is / are a boring subject.
- 3 The <u>police</u> has / have arrested one of the robbers.
- 4 Why is / are your clothes covered in
- 5 There is / are almost 4,000 species of plants in Greece.
- 6 I didn't buy the <u>trousers</u> because it was I they were too expensive.
- 7 Tyrannosaurus rex was / were a species of dinosaur.
- 8 The most economical <u>means</u> of transport *is / are* the bicycle.
- 9 Deer lives / live in herds, don't they?
- 10 The scissors is / are in that drawer.
- II My favourite TV <u>series</u> is / are 'The Wild West'.
- 12 Your shorts looks / look really funny!
- 13 Physics isn't / aren't as difficult as I thought.
- 14 The good <u>news</u> is / are that it won't cost more than £50.

В

Indefinite article: a/an

Articles

- ➤ The indefinite article a/an is used with singular countable nouns or before adjectives that accompany a countable noun. We usually use a before nouns or adjectives that start with a consonant and an before nouns or adjectives that start with a vowel.
 - a book, a funny story, an exam, an easy question
- ▶ However, there are some nouns or adjectives that, even if they start with a vowel, take a and not an. This happens because when we pronounce them, the first sound is a consonant, not a vowel. an umbrella, a uniform
- an exciting film, a European country
 There are also some words that start with a consonant but when we pronounce them, the first sound is a vowel.
 These words take an, not a.
 a house, an hour
 a hot day, an honest man
- a member of Parliament, an MP

 We use a/an:
- when we are referring to something specific.
 She's looking for a job. (any job, not a specific one)
- after the verb to be, when we refer to somebody's profession or to a virtue that somebody has.

Ms Harris used to be a teacher. James is an excellent swimmer.

 with the phrases once/twice a week, three times a day, 50 km an hour, £2 a kilo etc. I work ten hours a day.

Definite article: the
The definite article is used with
countable and uncountable nouns.

We use the:

- ▶ to talk about something specific or unique. Where's the CD I gave you this morning? (the specific CD that I gave you) The sky is blue. (There is only one sky.)
- before names of oceans (the Pacific), seas (the Black Sea), rivers (the Nile), deserts (the Sahara desert) and mountain ranges (the Andes).
- ▶ before the names of some countries or states such as the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Netherlands, the Bahamas, the Philippines, the Czech Republic.

- ▶ before names of cinemas or theatres (the National Theatre), hotels (the President Hotel), museums (the Natural History Museum), newspapers (the Sun), specific buildings or monuments (the Eiffel Tower) and ships (the Titanic).
- ▶ before the names of families (the Browns, the Smiths) or nationalities (the French, the Chinese).
- when we use adjectives as nouns to refer to groups of people (the homeless, the unemployed, the young).
- with musical instruments (the piano, the guitar).
- ▶ in the superlative form of adjectives and adverbs (the best student).
- with the expressions in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening, but not with the expressions at night, midnight though.
- with the words airport, cinema, theatre, bank, station etc., when we refer to their main function or the services that they offer. Let's go to the cinema tonight. BUT There's a new cinema in West Street.

Zero article

We do not use an article:

- before proper names (Thomas, Mary, Ms Harris).
- before plural countable nouns or before uncountable nouns when we are generally referring to these.

Roses are beautiful. (roses generally)
The roses he gave me were beautiful. (the specific roses that he gave me)

Life can be very strange sometimes. ((life generally)

The life he led was hard. (the life of a specific person)

Money makes the world go round. (money generally)

He lent me the money for the tickets. (the specific money for the tickets)

- ▶ before the names of countries (Denmark, Italy), cities (Paris, Athens), continents (Africa, Asia), mountains (Mount Olympus), streets (West Street), parks (Richmond Park), squares (Trafalgar Square) and lakes (Lake Baikal).
- ▶ before the names of games (chess, Monopoly), sports (skiing, tennis), school subjects (Maths, History), meals (breakfast, lunch, dinner) and languages (English, French, and the English language).

before the words bed, home, work, hospital, prison, church, school, university, college, when we refer to their main function or their basic purpose. Compare the examples below. John's at school. (He is at school as a pupil, he is a pupil.)
John's father waited for him outside the school. (He waited for him outside the building, the school premises.)

Fiona is in hospital. (She is in hospital as a patient.)

I went to the hospital to see Fiona. (I went to the hospital as a visitor.)

- with the phrases watch television and listen to music.
 - Let's watch television. BUT

 Turn on the television. (the television = the appliance)

I love listening to music in my free time.

- when we refer to a species of animal generally.
 - Cheetahs are the fastest mammals in the world.
- ➤ However, we can use the article the and a singular noun to refer to a species of animal generally.

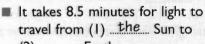
The cheetah is the fastest mammal in the world.

- 4 Complete with a/an or the.
 - I She gave him ____a book for his birthday.
 - 2 Have you read book I gave you last week?
 - 3 There's man here to see you.
 - 4boy in that photo is my cousin.
 - 5 He visits his grandparents onceweek.

- 6 Is there airport in Birmingham?
- 7 I have to be at airport at six.
- 8 That was most amazing story I've ever heard.
- 9 Ms Jackson is university professor.
- 10 How often do you go todentist?

5 Complete with the if necessary.

Trivial facts: Did you know? by Ra



(2) Earth.

- The game of (7) squash originated in (8) United Kingdom.



- (12) Antarctica i (13) only continent in the world that has no native population.
- (14) Britain was the first country to issue (15) postage stamps.

6	Cir	cle the correct answer. 7	Со	emplete with <i>the</i> if necessary.
		Tip	ı	He lives in Main Street.
	υ	With nouns such as hospital, school, iniversity, church, etc. we use the article	2	I'm picking Jill up fromstation this afternoon.
	•	when we are referring to their main function, heir basic purpose.	3	I'll be back atnoon.
			4	Is Mount Everest in
	1	I'll be at home the home after half past two.		Himalayas?
	2	I was very tired, so I went straight to bed / the bed.	5	What time do you usually get up inmorning?
	3	Anne works as a nurse at hospital / the	6	I'll be at work until six.
	4	hospital in the centre of town. He had an accident and was taken to hospital / the hospital.	7	Who was girl you were talking to few minutes ago?
	5	What time do you finish work / the work on Fridays?	8	We were having dinner when he called.
	6	Mum has gone to school / the school to talk to my teacher.	9	Did you visit Louvre when you were in Paris?
	7	She's studying medicine at university / the	10	We go tochurch every Sunday.
	0	university.	П	I can't remember Doctor Roberts
	8	The reporter went to prison / the prison to interview one of the guards.		phone number.
	9	Put your new clothes out on bed / the bed and we'll look at them.	12	I called doctor and he said I should stay in bed for a week.
	10	Joanna doesn't work; she's still at school / the school.		
8	sho	ad the sentences. Some of them are correct and sould not be there. If a sentence is correct, put a ties a word which should not be there, write the wor	ck n	ext to it. If a sentence
	1	Rea can play the violin.		./
	2	Stop watching the TV and do your homework!		
	3	The Simpsons have bought a new house.		
	4	That ring is made of a gold.		
	5	We stayed at the Star Hotel.		
	6	Where can I find an information about this product?		
	7	There's a carton of milk in the fridge.		
	8	She was wearing a lovely blue dress.		

9 We often play the tennis on Sundays.

10 The silence is golden.

9 Complete with a/an, the or – (zero article).

Internet facts and figures (I) _____ The ____ Internet began as 'the Apranet' in 1969. Today, it is (2) _____ fastest growing means of communication on (3) _____ planet! Here are some facts about it.



- (5)very large number of college graduates in (6)USA find jobs through the Internet.
- - (11)Internet users are doubling in number every 100 days.

10 Read and complete. Use a/an, the or – (zero article).

TeenLink Bicycle History



by Anne Clark

The bicycle is (I) _____a____ very popular means of transport all over (2) ______ world. But who invented it and how long has it been around? Last week I visited (3) _____ Transport Museum to find out.

The first self-pro	pelled bicycle was invented
in (7)	United Kingdom by
(8)	. Kirkpatrick Macmillan,
(9)	blacksmith from
(10)	Scotland. It had
(11)	very large front wheel,
because it was be	elieved that this would make
the bike faster.	

The next development came about in the early 1880s, when the first 'safety bicycle' was invented. This invention became (12) model for the modern bicycle.

Revision 9-13

Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

0	We invited Jon to the party. Jon was invited to the party.
1	They say that his new book is better than the first one. His new book
2	Fran Roberts is going to organise the reception. The reception
3	They should restore that old building. That old building
4	We will send you a report next week. You
5	They haven't found the missing child yet. The missing child
6	Many people believe that there is life on other planets.
7	Someone was following her on her way home. She
8	They gave him a pay rise. He
9	He made us tell him all about the secret formula. We
10	Someone will have typed these letters by Monday. These letters

2 Rewrite the sentences using the word given.

Someone stole Bob's car last night. had Bob had his car stolen last night.
We must ask someone to fix that door as soon as possible. have We as soon as possible.
Someone has photocopied the article for me. had I photocopied.
Someone was painting their house when we spoke to them. having They when we spoke to them.
Her secretary organises the meetings for her. has She her secretary.
Did Julie Walters decorate your office? have

Did you _____ Julie Walters?

10

	mplete with the correct form of the verb.	
(2	pending his free time in front of the TV was starting (0)to_get (get) boring for Mick Richardson, a seventeen-year-old student from California. He was tired of (1) (go) out with friends and playing computer games, so he decided) (do) something more creative. He wrote a book!	
	Vonderful World', Mick's first novel, was published a few months ago and it has already sold 000 copies in the USA.	18
(b (b	was never particularly good at (3), (write) says Mick.'I used (4)e) a reporter for the school magazine but I had never thought of (5)ecome) a writer! In fact, I was really surprised (6)	- 50
wi	ick has already finished (8) (write) his second book. It's called 'Sparks' and it ill (9) (be) published in less than a year. Don't forget (10) (buy) when it comes out! We're sure you'll love it.	
		T
Rev	vrite the sentences using the word given.	
	The second half of the play wasn't as interesting as the first. less The second half of the play was less interesting than the first.	
ı	l almost never eat meat. hardly I meat.	
	She sings very well. a	
	She'ssinger.	
	Maria is shy and her friend is, too. as	
	Mariaher friend.	
	If you try harder, you'll get better. the The harderyou'll get.	
	My CD player cost a lot but yours was more expensive. much	
	My CD player didn'tyours.	_
Cor	mplete with a, an, the or - (zero article).	
0	Who was the third president ofthe United States?	
Ĭ	Lisa is in	
2	It was hot day and the children were lying on the beach.	
3	What time do you usually havedinner?	
4	You shouldn't have stayed insun for so long.	
5	How long have you been learning English?	
6	They say thatlove is blind. Don't vyorry. This won't take more thanhour.	
8	Did you see	
9	I won't be	
10	You shouldn't work more than eight hoursday.	
		T
		_



Reported speech (1)

reported statements, commands and requests, questions



by Josh Franklin



Fourteen-year-old Marianne Walters, a Year 10 student at our school, has won first prize in an international classical ballet competition!

I spoke to her the day after the competition and I asked her how she felt about her success. She told me that she had always dreamed of becoming a professional ballet dancer and added that she owed her success to her teacher, Ms Sheila Ross. She said that she had never been happier in her whole life.

Congratulations, Marianne! We're all very proud of you!

Grammar reference

Direct and reported speech

We can use direct speech or reported speech to convey somebody's words.

With direct speech, we convey the exact words that somebody said. The sentence that we are reporting goes in inverted commas and starts with a capital letter. Before or after this sentence, we use an reporting verb such as say or tell. The reporting verb and the speaker's words are separated by a comma.

He said, 'I'm very busy.'

- 'I have finished,' Mary told her teacher.
- With reported speech, we convey the general meaning of what somebody said, making some changes to his precise words. And here we use a reporting verb, but not in inverted commas. We can use the word that if we want

He said that he was very busy.

Mary told her teacher she had finished.

B Reported speech: statements

When we convert a sentence from direct speech into reported speech, we make some changes.

1 The reporting verb may change in some cases.

Direct speech	Reported speech	
We use say when there is no indirect object, ie. when we do not refer to who said these words. We use say to or tell when	We use say when there is no indirect object, ie. when we do not refer to who said these words. We use tell when there is an object.	
there is an object. Valerie said, 'I miss my sister.'	Valerie said (that) she missed her sister.	
Valerie said to me, 'I miss my sister.'	Valerie told me (that) she missed her sister.	
Valerie told me, 'I miss my sister.'	Valerie told me (that) she missed her sister	

2 Pronouns and possessive adjectives change according to the meaning of the sentence.

Brian said, 'I'm going to wear my new jacket.'
Brian said (that) he was going to wear his new jacket.

3 The tenses of verbs change when the reporting verb is in the past tense. The following table shows the changes that take place from direct speech into reported speech in all the tenses.

Direct speech	Reported speech
Present simple Alice said, 'I hate horror films.'	Past simple Alice said (that) she hated horror films.
Present continuous Mark said, 'I'm looking for a new job.'	Past continuous Mark said (that) he was looking for a new job.
Past simple Erica said, 'Sam arrived at five.'	Past perfect simple Erica said (that) Sam had arrived at five.
Past continuous* Bill said, 'I wasn't listening.'	Past perfect continuous Bill said (that) he hadn't been listening.
Present perfect simple Lynne said, 'I've never ridden a horse.'	Past perfect simple Lynne said (that) she had never ridden a horse
Present perfect continuous Nigel said, 'I've been waiting for hours.'	Past perfect continuous Nigel said (that) he had been waiting for hours
Past perfect simple Megan said, 'I had already left.'	Past perfect simple Megan said (that) she had already left.
Past perfect continuous Stuart said, 'I had been sleeping for six hours.'	Past perfect continuous Stuart said (that) he had been sleeping for six hours.
will Clarissa said, 'I'll be back at six.'	would Clarissa said (that) she would be back at six.
am/is/are going to Nick said, 'I'm going to have a party.'	was/were going to Nick said (that) he was going to have a party.
can Zoe said, 'I can't help you.'	could Zoe said (that) she couldn't help me.
may Adam said, 'I may be late.'	might Adam said (that) he might be late.
must (obligation) Juliet said, 'I must work harder.'	had to Juliet said (that) she had to work harder.
needn't Charlie said, 'You needn't call her.'	needn't/didn't need to Charlie said (that) I needn't/didn't need to call her.
infinitive Lydia said, 'I want to see the film.'	infinitive Lydia said (that) she wanted to see the film.'

*The **past continuous** remains the same when we refer to an action or state that was under way in the past when something else happened.

He said, 'I was doing my homework when they arrived.'

He said (that) he was doing his homework when they arrived.

▶ The modal verbs could, would, might, ought to, should and mustn't do not change.

'I might see you later,' she told me.

She told me she might see me later.

▶ When must is used to express a logical conclusion, it does not change. He said, 'They must be at home.'

He said they must be at home.

► The tenses of the verbs do not change:

when the reporting verb is in the present tense or in the future tense.
 She says, 'I'm not going to sell the house.'
 She says she's not going to sell the house.

 when the sentence that we are reporting expresses a general truth or a fact that continues to apply.

He said, 'Buenos Aires is the capital of Argentina.'

He said Buenos Aires is the capital of Argentina.

In this case, it would not be incorrect to say **He said Buenos Aires was the capital of Argentina**, but it is not necessary to change the tense of the verb, and usually we do not.

when the verb follows the expressions I wish or if only.
 She said, 'I wish I had enough money for a new car.'
 She said she wished she had enough money for a new car.

when we have the second or third conditional in direct speech.
 Sarah said, 'If I had the money, I would lend it to you.'
 Sarah said that if she had the money, she would lend it to me.

George said, 'If I had been more careful, I would have passed the exam.'
George said that if he had been more careful, he would have passed the exam.

4 The time markers change.

Direct speech	Reported speech
now	then
today	that day
tonight	that night
this year	that year
yesterday	the day before, the previous day
a month ago	a month before
last week	the week before, the previous week
tomorrow	the next day, the following day
next year	the following year

Lesley told me, 'I'm meeting him tomorrow.'
Lesley told me she was meeting him the following day.

5 Some other words also change in reported speech according to the meaning of the sentence.

Direct speech	Reported speech	
this/these	that/those	
'This book is very interesting,' he said.	He said (that) that book was very interesting.	
here 'I'll be here at five,' he said.	there He said he'd be there at five.	
come 'I won't come to the party,' she said.	go She said she wouldn't go to the party.	

Grammar practice

Complete with said or told.

Remember: She said, '...' She said to me, '...' She told me (that) ... She told me (that) ... She told me (that) ...

1	Katesaid Bill had won the lottery.
2	Mark me he was going to give he a ring for her birthday.
3	She,'I haven't talked to Tim yet.'
4	Hehis boss that he had found a better job.
5	She to me, 'I'll never forgive you.'
6	Mumshe'd be at the office until 5.30.
7	The security guard us that we couldn't enter the building.

2 Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

8 'The test will begin in five minutes,' the teacher to the students.



I	My mother told us, 'I have been looking for my glasses all day.' My mother told us that she had been looking for her glasses all day.
2	'I don't understand,' Georgia said.
3	Sue told me, 'I saw Charles on my way to school.'
4	My brother told me, 'I'm not going to help you.'

5	She said to me, 'I've decided to move to a bigger house.'
6	'I need a new CD player,' he said.
7	I said, 'Stephen has already told me about the party.'
8	'Jack had been watching TV for hours!' she said.
9	She told me, 'I was working all day.'
10	Alex said, 'Bill is looking for a new job.'
П	'I've never been to Italy,' Mike said to me.
12	'No one was paying attention,' she said.
Re [,]	write the sentences in reported speech. She said to me, 'You can borrow my camera. She told me I could borrow her camera.
2	James said to Anne, 'You must call the police!'
3	I said to him, 'I can't help you.'
4	'I couldn't hear him,' she said.
5	He said, 'Lee must have forgotten about the meeting.'
6	'You should see a doctor,' he told me.
7	'My brother might still be in bed,' she said.
8	He said to Carol, 'You needn't get up early.'
9	My dad told me, 'You must stay at home.'
10	She said, 'The Smiths may move to London.'
П	'I would love to join you,' he told us.
12	She said, 'David must be tired.'

3

4 Read. Then rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

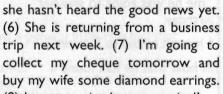
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The Luck of the Draw by Barbara Forbes

Last week Mr West, who teaches History and Geography at our school, became a very rich man! He won half a million pounds in a lottery. I managed to interview him as soon as I heard the news. This is what he told me:

'(1) I bought the winning ticket three weeks ago. (2) I saw the results of the draw in the newspaper yesterday. (3) This is not the first time someone in my family has won money. (4) My

wife won £500 four years ago. (5) She is abroad, so



ı	Mr West said that he had bought the winning	ticket	three weeks before.
2	He said		
3	He said		
4	He said		
5	He said		
6	He said		
7	He said		
8	He said	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Rev	write the sentences in reported speech.	6	'Paula was in her room a few minutes ago,' she said.
Ι	He said, 'I'll never speak to him again if he		
	doesn't apologise.'	7	'You can't park here,' the man told us.
	He said he would never speak to him again if he didn't apologise.	,	Tod carre park here, the man told ds.
^		0	116 L d: d=2c = = d d= = = = = L = = d d= = d=2c = =
2	They told us, 'We'll be back next week.'	8	'If I didn't need the money, I would quit,' he told me.
			told me.
3	Craig said, 'I've been trying to write this	•	D
	article since 8.30.'	9	Diane said, 'Andy wasn't at the party last
			night.'
4	She told me, 'If you had been on time, we		
	would have caught the bus.'	10	The teacher told him, 'You ought to be mor careful.'
5	Ethan said, 'I didn't have breakfast this		

C Reported speech: commands and requests

▶ In order to convert orders and commands or requests into reported speech, the imperative that exists in direct speech changes into the infinitive.

Direct speech	Reported speech
She said to me, 'Listen carefully.'	She told me to listen carefully.
'Don't read Anne's diary,' Alex said.	Alex told him not to read Anne's diary
Amanda said, 'Please go away.'	Amanda asked them to go away.
He said, 'Please don't make a mess.'	He asked us not to make a mess.

▶ The reporting verbs that we usually use to convey a command or order are tell (tell) and order (order, command). We choose which of these two we will use according to the style and content of the sentence. We do not use say (to).

'Stop complaining,' Jim said to Lisa.

Jim said to Lisa to stop complaining. X

Jim told Lisa to stop complaining.

'Answer my questions,' the judge said to the thief.

The judge said to the thief to answer her questions. X

The judge ordered the thief to answer her questions.

▶ The reporting verbs that we usually use to convey a request are ask (ask) and beg (beg, beseech), again according to the style and content of the sentence. We do not use say (to). Please is omitted when we change the sentence into reported speech.

'Please let me read your article,' Charles said to Becky. Charles said to Becky to let him read her article. X Charles asked Becky to let him read her article.

The little boy said, 'Please, please, don't switch off the light!'
The little boy said to his mother not to switch off the light. X
The little boy begged his mother not to switch off the light.

6	Rewrite the sentences using the word
	given.

I 'Hurry up!' she said to him. **told**She _____ told him to hurry ____ up.

- 2 He said, 'Don't make so much noise, Tom.'
 told
 Heso much noise.
- 3 'Don't be afraid,' she told me. **to**She afraid.
- 4 'Give me the money!' the thief said to her. ordered
 The thief the money.

6	The teacher said to us, 'Read the
	instructions carefully.' to
	The teacher
	the instructions carefully.

- 7 'Please, please, don't drive so fast!'
 Paula said to Jason. begged
 Paulaso
 fast.
- 9 He said to me, 'Don't worry.' **told**Heworry.
- 10 'Follow that car!' the detective said to the driver. **ordered**The detectivethat car.

D Reported speech: questions

- ▶ When we convert a question into reported speech, the syntax of the sentence changes. The verb in reported speech does not turn into a question, but into a positive form. The tenses of the verbs, the pronouns and time markers change, as in statements.. 'Where are you going?' he asked me. He asked me where I was going.
- ▶ If the question in direct speech starts with a question word (eg. what, where, when, how), the question in reported speech starts with the same word.

'Why are you crying, Jenny?' David asked.

David asked Jenny why she was crying.

- ▶ However, if the question in direct speech starts with an auxiliary verb (eg. be, do, have) or with a modal verb, the question in reported speech starts with the words if or whether. 'Did you post the letter?' she asked him. She asked him if/whether he had posted the letter.
- ➤ Some of the reporting verbs/expressions that we use are: ask, wonder and want to know. 'Where's Jack?' he asked. He asked where Jack was.

'Why didn't he call?' she wondered. She wondered why he hadn't called.

'Who are you talking to?' he asked. He wanted to know who I was talking to.

7 Rewrite the questions in reported speech.



- I 'How often do you exercise?' the doctor asked him.
 - The doctor asked him how often he exercised.
- 2 'Do you speak English?' the tourist asked us.
- 3 'When did he call?' she asked her mother.

.....

- 4 Jeff asked her, 'Can you hear that noise?'
- 5 Emma asked Frank, 'Have you finished?'
- 6 'Where's the newspaper?' he asked me.

7 'Are the children still at school?' she asked him.

.....

- 8 'How old are you?' she asked me.
- 9 He asked me, 'Did you have a good time?'
- 10 I asked her, 'What time does your train leave?'
- II 'Is dinner ready?' she asked her mother.
- 12 'Why did you leave so early?' she asked him.

.....

- 13 'Have you finished that article?' the boss asked him.
- 14 'When did Walter and Janet get married?' I asked her.
- 15 I asked Mum, 'Do you need any help?'
- 16 'Was the exam easy?' she asked us.
- 17 'What's your favourite colour?' he asked me

.....

18 'Will you help me?' she asked him.

8 Kiri Dean, the American pop star, is in London for a few days. Rewrite the reporters' questions in *reported speech*.



- David Newton, Daily News: How long are you going to stay in London?

 David asked how long she was going to stay in London.
- 2 May Enriques, Chart Toppers: Are you enjoying your stay?
 May wanted to know

.....

- 3 Steve Marsh, Daily Gazette: When are you going back to the USA?
 Steve asked
- 4 Tanya Schiff, Music Movers: Is your husband travelling with you?

 Tanya wanted to know
- 5 Jeff White, The Belleville Herald: When is your new CD coming out?
 Jeff asked

.....

6 Zenia North, Fan Time: How long did it take you to record your new CD?

Zenia wanted to know

.....

- 7 Kim Lee, Movers and Shakers: Will you be giving any free concerts in London?
 Kim wondered
- 8 Robin Young, *The Post*: Have you been to London before?
 Robin asked

9 Rewrite the sentences in *direct speech*.



Remember::

In **direct speech**, the speaker's words go in inverted commas and are separated by a comma from the reporting verb.

- He said he had never driven a car before. He said, 'I have never driven a car before.'
- 2 I asked her if it was raining.
- 3 I told him to stop asking questions.
- 4 Diane said that the film had finished at nine.
- 5 The photographer asked us to stand still.
- 6 She said that she wanted to speak to Will.

.....

- 7 The keeper told us not to feed the animals.
- 8 He said he couldn't sleep the night before.
- 9 The policeman asked her if the robbers had been wearing masks.

10 He asked us not to touch the exhibits.

E Reported speech: linking sentences

Sometimes, maybe we want to convert more than one sentence into reported speech. In this case, we can use words or phrases such as and, to join these sentences.

She told me, 'I'm tired. I'm going to bed.'
She told me she was tired and that she was going to bed.

She told me she was tired and added that she was going to bed.

10 Read. Then report what the critics said and link the sentences using the words given.

Simulation III

Reviewed by Teresa Williams

'Simulation III' is the most challenging game I've ever played. I'm sure action game fans will love it. (and)

Teresa Williams said that 'Simulation III' was the most challenging games he had ever played and she was sure that action game fans would love it.

5

S	tory Time by stand
books.	Reviewed by Miranda Robinso ime' is one of Stephen Allan's best Children will love this new
	on of short stories. (added that)

3 SPACE TRAVELS.

directed by
Ellen La Commare
Reviewed by Bill Jones

Space Travels is an
amazing science fiction
film. The special
effects are
unbelievable! (and)

Wonderworld,
directed by George Baker
Reviewed by Harry Richards
I really enjoyed watching Wonderworld. George Baker is definitely a very talented director. (went on to say)

The Strangest Feeling

by Marjorie Wilde

Reviewed by Fred Clark

When I was a child, The Strangest Feeling was my favourite book. I really didn't expect the film to be as good as the book. (added that)

Rewrite the sentences using the word given. I 'Have you fixed the computer?' I asked	5 'Please turn down the volume!' he said to them. asked He the volume.
him. if I asked him <u>if he had fixed</u> the computer.	6 'Will you be at my wedding?' she asked him. he She asked himat
2 He said to me, 'Lisa left yesterday.' had	her wedding.
He told me that day,	7. He said to me, 'I've never flown before.'
3 'I'll see you at the office, Hugh,' she said. told	he He told me that
Shesee him at the	before.
office.	8 He asked me, 'What did you buy for
4 'Did you see Dave at the party?' she asked	Kate's birthday?" wanted
me. whether	HeI had bought
She asked me	for Kate's birthday.

12 Read. Then report what Bruce Terry said using the words given.

Teenlink

by Sarah Thompson

Am-Interviewwith



As you all know, Bruce Terry, the famous British film director has been in town, shooting his new film. Sarah Thomson was lucky enough to interview him for Teen Link!

Sarah: Mr Terry, how long have you been a

director?

Mr Terry: (I) I have been a director for

twenty-two years. (said) I have directed sixteen films. (and)

Sarah: Which is the most exciting film

you have ever directed?

Mr Terry: (2) None of the films I've directed

so far has been as exciting as 'Plateau'. (told) Working with so many talented actors has been a unique experience. (added that)

Sarah: Could you tell us a little about the making of your new film?

ruce 1

Mr Terry: (3) It takes a lot of hard work to

make a film like 'Plateau'. (said) I really enjoy directing it. (but)

Sarah: Where did the idea for the film

come from?

Mr Terry: (4) The film is based on a novel by

D. K. Allan. (told) I wrote the script

myself. (but)

Sarah: What will you do after you have

finished this film?

Mr Terry: (5) Well, I have already started

writing the script for 'Plateau II'. (said) My daughter Nancy is going

to direct it.' (added that)

Sarah: Has your daughter ever directed a

film before?

Mr Terry: (6) 'Plateau II' will be her first

film. (told) I'm sure she's going to do a great job! (went on to say)

He said that he had been a director for twenty-two years and that he had directed
sixteen films.

Writing practice

Now you can do the writing activity for Unit 14 (Teacher's Resource File).



Reported speech (2)

reporting verbs



Grammar reference

A Reporting verbs

Often in reported speech, we use some reporting verbs that express the speaker's tone and style. Most reporting verbs are formed using the infinitive, gerund or the word that. Some reporting verbs are formed in more than one way.

reporting verb + infinitive

	Direct speech	Reported speech
agree	He said, 'All right. I'll lend you my camera.'	He agreed to lend me his camera.
demand	She said, 'I want to see the manager!'	She demanded to see the manager.
offer	He said, 'I'll help you.'	He offered to help me.
promise	She said, 'I'll be back soon.'	She promised to be back soon.
refuse	He said, 'No, I won't tell you my secret.'	He refused to tell me his secret.
threaten	She said, 'I'll tell Mum if you don't stop.'	She threatened to tell Mum if I didn't stop.

▶ reporting verb + object + infinitive

	Direct speech	Reported speech
advise	She said, 'You should get more sleep.'	She advised me to get more sleep.
beg	She said, 'Please lend me the money.'	She begged me to lend her the money.
forbid	He said, 'You can't see him again.'	He forbade me to see him again.
invite	She said, 'Will you join me?'	She invited me to join her.
order	He said, 'Don't move!'	He ordered me not to move.
remind	She said, 'Don't forget to post the letter.'	She reminded me to post the letter.
warn	She said, 'Don't press the button!'	She warned me not to press the button

▶ reporting verb + -ing

	Direct speech	Reported speech
admit	He said, 'Yes, I stole the necklace.'	He admitted stealing the necklace.
deny	She said, 'No, I didn't read your diary.'	She denied reading my diary.

▶ reporting verb + that

	Direct speech	Reported speech
admit	She said, 'Yes, I stole the necklace.'	She admitted that she had stolen the necklace.
agree	He said, 'Yes, the film is excellent.'	He agreed that the film was excellent.
complain	She said, 'The hotel is too expensive.'	She complained that the hotel was too expensive.
deny	He said, 'No, I didn't read your diary.'	He denied that he had read my diary.
explain	She said, 'I arrived late because I was busy.'	She explained that she had arrived late because she had been busy.
inform	He said, 'You have passed the exam.'	He informed me that I had passed the exam.
promise	She said, 'I'll be back soon.'	She promised that she would be back soon.
remind (somebody)	He said, 'Don't forget that the guests will arrive at eight.'	He reminded me that the guests would arrive at eight.
threaten	She said, 'I'll tell Mum if you don't stop.'	She threatened that she would tell Mum if I didn't stop.
warn (somebody)	He said, 'The water is dangerous.'	He warned me that the water was dangerous.

► reporting verb + preposition + -ing

accuse somebody of	She said, 'You started the fight!'	She accused me of starting the fight	
apologise for	He said, 'I'm sorry I was so selfish.'	He apologised for being so selfish.	

suggest

The verb suggest is formed in the following ways:

suggest + -ing	She said, 'Let's go to the cinema.' She suggested going to the cinema.
suggest + that + past simple	She said, 'Let's go to the cinema.' She suggested that we went to the cinema.
suggest + that + subject + should + infinitive without 'to'	She said, 'Let's go to the cinema.' She suggested that we should go to the cinema.

Grammar practice

-		I Chris offered (to lend)/ lending me his car.
ı	Rewrite the sentences using the word given.	2 She warned her son not to play / playing with matches.
	1	3 He denied to break / breaking the vase.
	I 'I can carry the suitcase for you,' Steve told me. (offered) Steve offered to carry the suitcase for me	4 You promised to let / letting me wear your sweater!
	2 'I won't tell anyone,' Mary said. (promised)	5 He accused me of lie / lying.
	2 1 World cell anyone, Tiary Said. (promised)	6 Carol apologised for be / being late.
	3 'I'll call the police,' I said. (threatened)	7 He refused to work / working on Sunday.
	4 'l'll come with you,' he told us. (agreed)	8 I suggested to have / having dinner at an Italian restaurant.
		9 The policeman ordered her to answer / answering his question.
	5 'I want to talk to your boss,' she told me. (demanded)	10 The boy admitted to break / breaking the window.
	6 'No, I won't let you use my computer,' he sa to me. (refused)	4 Rewrite the sentences.
	7 'I'll type that article for you,' she told me. (offered)	I He said to me, 'You told her my secret!' He accused me of telling her his secret.
	(Ollered)	2 She told me, 'l'm sorry I hurt your feelings.' She apologised
2	ewrite the sentences using the word iven. 'You should see a doctor,' he told her. (advised) He advised her to see a doctor.	3 'I didn't do anything wrong!' I said. I denied
		4 He told me, 'Yes, I lied to you.' He admitted
		5 They told us, 'We're so sorry we didin't
	2 'Don't go near the edge of the cliff!' I said to	come to your party.' They apologised
	him. (warned)	6 'You took my sweater without asking me!'
	3 'No, you can't go to the party,' my parents	she said. She accused me
	told me. (forbade)	7 'I broke the window,' she said. She admitted
	4 'Stay with me, please,' Tricia said to Sarah. (begged)	8 He said, 'I didn't steal the money!' He denied
	5 'Give me your bag!' the thief told Diane. (ordered)	9 She said to him, 'You are a selfish person!' She accused
	6 'Would you like to come to my party?' Harr said to me. (invited)	I said to her, 'I am very sorry that I made you cry.' I apologised

'Don't forget to tell Jane about the meeting,'

he told me. (reminded)

Circle the correct answer.

Sue wasn't happy at work, so she talked to Mr Walker, her boss. Report what they said using the words given.



١	'I have started looking for a new job.'
	(informed)
	Sue informed Mr Walker that she had
	started looking for a new job.
	•
2	'My salary is too low.' (complained)

	She				·	
2	'l got	my lact i	nav rica	throo	Voarc	,,,

3	'I got my l	last pa	ıy rise	three	years	ago.'	
	(reminded	d)					
	She						

Mr Walker

4	'You're right.	You've been	working	very	hard.
	(agreed)				
	Mr. \A/all.on				

5	'I've given you too many responsibilities.'
	(admitted)
	LI.

6	'I'll give you a pay	rise.	(promised)
	He		

6	Rewrite each	sentence	in two	different
	ways.			

	'Yes, I was responsible,' he said.				
	He admitted that he had been responsible				
	He admitted being responsible.				

2	'Why don't we invite Dave?' she said.
	She suggested
	She suggested

3	'I'll look after the baby,' I said.
	I promised
	I promised
	- F

4	'No, I didn't cause the accident,' the man said. The man denied The man denied
5	'I'll report you to the police,' she said to him. She threatened She threatened
6	'Don't forget that you have to be back by seven,' he told me. He reminded me

He reminded me

	write the sentences using the rd given
1	'Yes, I was wrong,' he said. that He admittedthat he had been wrong.
2	'Don't go fishing in such bad weather,' she told us. warned She fishing in such bad weather.
3	'Why don't we have something to eat?' he said. having He
4	'You can leave school earlier on Tuesday,' Ms Smith told her students. that Ms Smith promised her students
5	'You shouldn't stay up so late,' he told me. advised He
6	'I'm sorry I broke your CD,' I told her. for I her CD.
7	'No, I didn't cheat in the exam!' he said. that He denied in the exam.
8	'Why don't you stay a bit longer?' she told us. invited She a bit

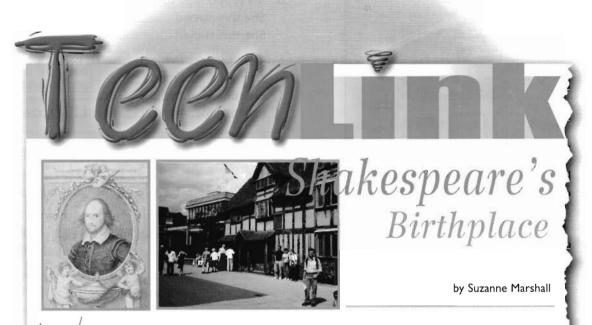
Oral practice

Now you can do the **oral activity** for **Unit 15** (Teacher's Resource File).



Relative clauses

defining and non-defining relative clauses, contact clauses, coordinate relative clauses



illiam Shakespeare was born in Stratford-on-Avon, in 1564. He spent his childhood in a house in Henley Street, **which** is now one of the town's most famous landmarks. The old farmhouse **where** Britain's greatest playwright was born was built in the 16th century. It originally belonged to Shakespeare's father, **who** was one of Stratford's most successful businessmen. The house has been open to the public since 1847, **when** it was bought by the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust.

Grammar reference

A Relative pronouns

Relative clauses are introduced by a relative pronoun. The relative pronouns are:

- who (who) for people.
- whom (whom) for people.
- which (which) for things or animals.
- ▶ that (that) for people, animals or things, used more in oral speech than who, whom, or which
- whose (whose) for people, animals or things.
- where (where).
- when (when).
- why (why).

The man whose car was stolen called the police.

The restaurant where they had dinner was very expensive.

Grammar practice

whose

where when/that

why/that

Gr	ammar	practice		went to the police station.
Со	mplete with	who, which, whose, where,	6	Is that the reasonshe got angry?
wh	nen or why.	7	I don't know the girlis having the party.	
I	The man message.	who called didn't leave a	8	This is the restaurant we had
2	· ·	the letter came for		dinner last night.
	you this mor		9	The book I'm reading at the
3		she works is in	10	moment is a historical novel.
	•	Cherry Street. Do you remember the dayyou first met?		The boy brother is a tennis champion is in our class.
4	Do you reme first met?			
В	Defining rela The relative 1	tive clauses pronouns that are used in defining	relativ	e clauses are:
	who/that The man who/that works in		op is Tir	m's father.
50	whom/that	The boy whom/that we met at the p	party is	Jill's cousin.
	which/that	The keys which/that are on the tabl	e are m	nine

1	Defining relative clauses provide the information that is necessary in a clause.
	Without this, the clause would not have a complete meaning. Look at the example:
	The woman who used to live next door has moved to Scotland.
	If we leave out the defining relative clause, only the main clause remains: The defining
	relative clause, ie. who used to live next door, is necessary for the clause to have a
	complete meaning. It answers the question: Which woman?

She is an artist whose paintings are very popular.

The village where he lives is quite near Brighton.

That was the day when/that I met Charles.

This is not the reason why/that I called.

2 Join the sentences using a relati	ve pronoun.
-------------------------------------	-------------

- The girl said she wanted to speak to Tim. She called. The girl who called said she wanted to speak to Tim.
- The men have been arrested. They robbed the bank.
- The car has been repaired. It was damaged in the accident.
- That's the book shop. Lisa's sister works there.
- The cheese sandwiches are for you. They're on the kitchen table.

6	An old lady called the fire brigade. Her cat had got stuck in a tree.
7	Do you remember the day? We first came to this school then.

The woman car was stolen

- 8 The woman smiled proudly. Her daughter won first prize.
- The architect is from Sweden. He designed this building.
- The painting cost me £1,000. It is hanging on the sitting room wall.

C

Contact clauses

- ▶ When the relative pronoun is the object of the defining relative clause, then usually we omit it. We thus convert the defining relative clause into a contact clause.
- · She's the girl. I met her at the party.
- · She's the girl who/whom/that I met at the party.
- · She's the girl I met at the party.
- ▶ When the relative pronoun is the object of the defining relative clause, it cannot be omitted.
- · I talked to the man. He owns the shop.
- · I talked to the man who/that owns the shop.
- Whose is never omitted.

That's the girl. Her father is a famous artist. That's the girl whose father is a famous artist.

When/that can be omitted. Was that the year? You finished school then. Was that the year when/that you finished school? Was that the year you finished school?

► Why/that can be omitted.

This is the reason. I didn't accept the job.

This is the reason why/that I didn't accept the job.

This is the reason I didn't accept the job.

3 Join the sentences with a contact clause.



Remember:

The relative pronoun can only be omitted when it is the object of the clause.

- I Thank you very much for the postcard. You sent it to me from Paris.

 Thank you very much for the postcard you sent me from Paris.
- 2 The man was Wayne's grandfather. We saw him at the bus stop.
- 3 That's the boy. His ball broke our window.
- 4 The bus goes to London. It leaves from here
- 5 Where's the envelope? I had left it on my desk.
- 6 The woman is an actress. She is standing next to Lee.

- 7 We visited the house. Davina Richards lived there for twenty-five years.
- 8 This is the job. I've always wanted it!
- 9 Show me the shirt. You bought it for Lisa's birthday.
- 10 The thieves were arrested. They robbed the National Bank.
- If The girl is my new classmate. Her parents are standing over there.
- 12 The shirt doesn't fit. Dan gave it to me.
- 13 I haven't read the book. You recommended it.
- 14 We know the woman. She is making the speech tonight.

D Prepositions in relative clauses

▶ In relative clauses, prepositions may go before or after relative pronouns. Usually, and particularly in everyday speech, we put the preposition after the relative pronoun at the end of the relative clause. In this case, the relative pronoun can be omitted.

That's the boy. She was speaking to him.

That's the boy (who/whom/that) she was speaking to.

▶ Prepositions can also go before the relative pronouns whom and which. But this is quite formal and is not usual in everyday speech. Please note that we cannot use a preposition before who or that.

The man is a doctor. We sold our house to him.

The man (who/whom/that) we sold our house to is a doctor.

The man to who/that we sold our house is a doctor. X

The man to whom we sold our house is a doctor.

▶ Please also note the following examples.

This is the house. Jane Stewart was born there.

This is the house where Jane Stewart was born.

This is the house. Jane Stewart was born in it.

This is the house in which Jane Stewart was born.

This is the house Jane Stewart was born in.

4 Join the sentences in two different ways.



We can use a preposition before whom and which.



I		l d	on	ť	know	anyone	. You	can	sell	your	car	to
	1	the	em.									

l don't know anyone to whom you can sell your car.

I don't know anyone you can sell your car

2 This is the hotel. We stayed at this hotel last year.

3	This is the restaurant. We usually go to it.
4	She's the woman. I borrowed the money from her.
5	That's the room. She spends most of her time in it.
6	History is a subject. I've always been good at it.
7	She's the friend. I share all my secrets with her.
8	This is the box. Mum keeps her jewellery in it.

Non-defining relative clauses

▶ The relative pronouns that we use in non-defining relative clauses are:

who Albert Einstein, who was a great scientist, loved playing the violin.	
who/whom	The Smiths, who/whom you met last summer, are visiting us again this year.
which The African elephant, which is the largest land mammal, is in danger of exti	
whose Mr and Mrs Jackson, whose son is my best friend, are coming to dinner tonight.	
where I would love to visit France, where my mother was born.	
when	She was born in 1969, when the first astronauts landed on the moon.

▶ Non-defining relative clauses provide additional information about somebody or something. They are not necessary in a clause in order for it to have a complete meaning.

Agatha Christie, who was born in 1890, wrote 'The Mousetrap'.

The meaning of the clause would have been completed if we had said Agatha Christie wrote 'The Mousetrap'.

The non-defining relative clause simply provides further information.

▶ Non-defining relative clauses always go between two commas when they are in the middle of the clause.

My brother, who lives in Bristol, is a teacher.

- ▶ If the non-defining relative clause is at the end of the clause, we put a comma before it. I asked Mary, who said she had no idea what was going on.
- ➤ Relative pronouns cannot be left out of non-defining relative clauses. This coat, which I bought three years ago, cost a lot of money.
- This coat, I bought three years ago, cost a lot of money. X

 ▶ In non-defining relative clauses, that cannot be replaced by who or which.

 This building, which used to be a school, was built 500 years ago.

 This building, that used to be a school, was built 500 years ago.

 X
- **5** Join the sentences with a *non-defining* relative clause.
 - I Jane Brown got married last week. She used to work for our company.

 Jane Brown, who used to work for our company, got married last week.
 - 2 My brother is a vet. He lives in France.
 - 3 His new book will be published in March. It's called 'Congo Drums'.
 - 4 Carol is my neighbour. Her father teaches English at my school.
 - 5 Milan is a beautiful city. We spent our holidays there.
 - 6 The year 1996 was the happiest year of my life. I met my husband then.
 - 7 That building is a hotel. It is more than a hundred years old.

- 8 Robert speaks excellent English. He has never been to England.
- 9 Kevin was in a very bad mood. His car had been stolen.
- 10 The ABC Theatre was full last night. It holds more than a thousand people.
- II Mick was here ten minutes ago. You met him last week.
- 12 This postcard is from Paris. My parents are staying there.
- 13 Mr and Mrs Harris moved to London last year. They used to live next door.
- 14 Their house was damaged in the earthquake. It is rather old.

F

Coordinate relative clauses

- ▶ Which can refer to a complete clause. In this case, the relative clause is called a coordinate relative clause and we put a comma before it.
 - I had been waiting for two hours. This made me very angry!
 - I had been waiting for two hours, which made me very angry!
- **6** Join the sentences using a coordinate relative clause.
 - I Jane didn't even say hello. This was very rude of her.

 Jane didn't even say hello, which was very rude of her.
 - 2 Bob didn't pass the exam. This made his parents very angry.
 - 3 He says he has met the Prime Minister. This can't be true.
 - 4 I've been working all day. This is why I feel so tired.

- 5 She is more than two hours late. This is very annoying.
- 6 Mary had a fight with Nick. This explains why she looks so upset.
- 7 Gavin gave me a watch for my birthday. This was very kind of him.
- 8 It's their anniversary. This is why they're having the party.

7 Read and complete. Use only one word in each space.





Chaplin, (7) was also a very talented director and composer, appeared in more than 80 films.

Chaplin's last film, (9) was called 'A Countess from Hong Kong', was made in 1967.

The king of silent comedy died on 25 December 1977.

Writing practice

Now you can do the writing activity for Unit 16 (Teacher's Resource File).



Clauses

'in case', clauses of purpose, result, reason, concession, contrast

Teen I

Puzzle

Here are this week's cool puzzles. Can you solve them?

- 1 A scarf, five buttons and a carrot are lying on the lawn. Nobody put them there but there is a perfectly logical reason why they're there. What is it?
- 2 I left my house this morning in order to go shopping. Although I didn't have an umbrella or a raincoat, I didn't get wet. Why not?
- 3 In spite of winning the race, Sally didn't get a medal. Why not?

by Chris Bower



I went to the station to pick up a doctor, a teacher and a lawyer.
Although I knew that one of them was called David, I had never met any of these people before. However, I identified David immediately. How?

because he was the only man.

raining. 3 Sally is a horse.

2 I didn't get wet because it wasn't

I Some children used them in order to make a snowman. The snow melted, so now they're lying on the

Grammar reference

The phrase in case means 'in case'

in case + present tense (when we refer to the present or the future)

in case + past tense (when we refer to the past)

I'll stay at home in case she calls.

I stayed at home in case she called.

B Clauses of purpose

- ▶ Clauses of purpose express purpose and are introduced by various words or phrases.
- When we have same subject, ie. when the subject of the main clause is the same
 as the subject of the clause of purpose, in order not to and so as not to.
- · In positive clauses, we can use:

to + infinitive (to)	She left early to catch the train.		
in order to + infinitive (in order to, so as to)	She left early in order to catch the train.		
so as to + infinitive (so as to)	She left early so as to catch the train.		

· In negative clauses, we can use:

in order not to + infinitive (in order not to, so as not to)	She left early in order not to miss the train.				
so as not to + infinitive (in order not to, so as not to))	She left early so as not to miss the train.				

But we cannot use not to.

She left early not to miss the train. X

▶ When we have a different subject, ie. when the subject of the main clause is different from the subject of the clause of purpose, we use so that or in order that.

so that + subject + can/will (so that) (when we refer to the present or the future)	I'll give her my phone number so that she can contact me. I'll talk to him so that he'll know what to do.		
so that + subject + could/would (so that) (when we refer to the past)	I gave her my phone number so that she could contact me. I talked to him so that he would know what to do.		
in erder that + subject + can/will (so that, to) (when we refer to the present or the future)	I'll give her my phone number in order that she can contact me. I'll talk to him in order that he'll know what to do.		
in order that + subject + could/would (so that, to) (when we refer to the past)	I gave her my phone number in order that she could contact me. I talked to him in order that he would know what to do.		

▶ In order that and so that may also be used when the subject is the same. However, in this case, we have to refer to the subject again.

She is leaving early so that she can catch the train.

She left early so that she could catch the train.

Grammar practice

Join the sentences using in case.



Diane's friends are coming to her house this evening. They're going to watch a video. Diane has made a list of the things she needs to do.

1	I'll ask Dad about the video. He					
	might not have fixed it yet. I'll ask Dad about the video in case he hasn't fixed it yet.					
2	I'll rent a comedy. Tina might not					
	like horror films.					
3	I'll make some sandwiches. We might					
	get hungry.					
4	I'll call Mike. He might not remember					
	about tonight.					
5	I'll give Wanda a ring. She might					
	want to join us.					
Join the sentences using in case.						
I Take an umbrella with you. It might rain. Take an umbrella with you in case it rains.						
	2 3 4 5 ie e a					

2 I took an umbrella with me. I thought it might

	3 She is doing the exercise carefully. Otherwise she may make a mistake.				
	4	We'd better phone them. They may be out.			
	5	I didn't laugh. I didn't want to hurt her feelings.			
	6	Rick always takes some money with him. He might need it.			
3	Jc	oin the sentences using the words given.			
	I	He went to Bristol. He wanted to visit his grandparents. (in order to) He went to Bristol in order to visit his grandparents.			
	2	She worked late. She wanted to finish the article on time. (so as to)			
	3	I went to the supermarket. I wanted to get some orange juice. (to)			
	4				
	5	He's been training hard. He wants to win the race. (so as to)			
	6	They went for a walk. They wanted to get some fresh air. (to)			
	7	He's saving up. He wants to visit Canada in July. (in order to)			
	8	He didn't tell her about the accident. He didn't want to upset her. (so as not to)			

2

rain.

Joir	the sentences using the words given.	12	She always locks her office. Nobody can get inside. (so that)
I	He spoke loudly. He wanted everyone to hear him. (in order that) He spoke loudly in order that everyone could hear him.	5 To	
2	I am leaving the note on the kitchen table. John will see it when he gets back. (so that)	as	in the sentences using in order (not) to/so (not) to or in order that/so that.
3	Give them your address. They can send you the contract. (in order that)		Remember that in order (not) to and so as (not) to are only used when the subject is the same. In order that and so that are used when the subject is the same or different.
4	She wanted to get good marks. She didn't want her parents to be disappointed. (so that)		
5	Take a map of the city. We don't want to get lost. (in order that)		
6	I'll leave him a message. He won't wonder where I am. (so that)		The dies Con The second design of the last s
_		'	They lit a fire. They wanted to keep warm. They lit a fire in order to keep warm.
7	I've washed your blue dress. You can wear it at the party tomorrow. (so that)	2	I bought some more popcorn. We wanted to have enough for the party.
8	She hid her diary. She didn't want her mother to find it. (in order that)	3	I'm going to the bank. I want to ask for a loan
		4	Myra wrote down Valerie's address. She didn't want to forget it.
9	I'll post the letter tomorrow. It will get there by next week. (so that)	5	He took a taxi. He wanted to get there on time.
10	Alice did all the housework. She wanted her mother to get some rest. (so that)	6	We turned down the music. We didn't want the neighbours to start complaining.
П	Andy gave me some money. He wanted me to buy a newspaper. (in order that)	7	Close the window. I don't want the cat to go out.
		8	Francis took off his shoes. He didn't want to make any noise.

C

Clauses of result

▶ Clauses of result express a result and are introduced by various words or phrases.

so + clause (so, consequently)	I was tired, so I went straight to bed.
so + adjective/adverb + that (sothat)	I was so busy that I forgot to call him. She spoke so quickly that I couldn't understand what she was saying.
such a/an + adjective + singular noun + that (such a/anthat)	It was such a funny story that we couldn't stop laughing.
such + adjective + plural/uncountable noun (suchthat)	They're such nice people that everyone likes them. We're having such awful weather that we can't go swimming.

▶ We use so with the words much, many, little and few. We use such with the phrase a lot of.

so + much + uncountable noun + that	There was so much noise that we couldn't hear him.
so + many + countable noun + that	There were so many people at the cinema that I couldn't find a seat.
so + little + uncountable noun + that	There was so little air in the room that we couldn't breathe.
so + few + countable noun + that	He made so few mistakes that the teacher gave him an 'A'.
such + a lot of + uncountable/countable noun + that	She made such a lot of noise that she woke everyone up.

To express the result of an action, we can also use therefore, consequently, as a result (consequently, and so).

He didn't study and therefore/consequently/as a result he failed the test. He didn't study. Therefore/Consequently/As a result, he failed the test.

וח

Clauses of reason

Clauses of reason express the cause or the reason why something is happening and are introduced by various words or phrases.

because + clause (since, because)	The bus arrived late because the traffic was heavy. Because the traffic was heavy, the bus arrived late.
because of + noun/pronoun (because of)	The bus arrived late because of the heavy traffic. Because of the heavy traffic, the bus arrived late.
because of the fact that + clause (because of the fact that)	The bus arrived late because of the fact that the traffic was heavy. Because of the fact that the traffic was heavy, the bus arrived late.
as/since + clause (because, since)	The bus arrived late as/since the traffic was heavy. As/Since the traffic was heavy, the bus arrived late.
due to + noun (due to)	The bus arrived late due to the heavy traffic. Due to the heavy traffic, the bus arrived late.
on account of + noun (due to)	The bus arrived late on account of the heavy traffic. On account of the heavy traffic, the bus arrived late.
due to/on account of the fact that + clause (due to the fact that)	The bus arrived late due to/on account of the fact that the traffic was heavy. Due to/On account of the fact that the traffic was heavy, the bus arrived late.

6	Rewrite	the	sentences	using	the	word	given.
---	---------	-----	-----------	-------	-----	------	--------

Tip

We usually put a comma before so.

We do not usually put a comma before because.

- I had a terrible headache, so I took an aspirin.
 (because)
 I took an aspirin because I had a terrible headache.
- We couldn't get in because I had forgotten my keys. (so)

- 3 They called the police because they were worried. (so)
- 4 She had been waiting for three hours, so she was angry. (because)

.....

- 5 He asked for my help because he couldn't do it by himself. (so)
- 6 I don't speak French, so I can't understand what she's saying. (because)
- 7 I don't know anything about Biology, so I can't help you. (because)

7 Complete with because or because of.

Tip

Because is followed by a clause.
Because of is followed by a noun, pronoun or proper name.

- He won't be playing on Sunday <u>because</u> he has broken his leg.
- 2 I couldn't concentrate the noise.
- 3 She didn't tell him about itshe doesn't trust him.
- 4 Everything went wrong a silly mistake.

5	He had to leave an emergency.
6	I didn't buy the shirt it was too small.
7	They cancelled their trip the fact that it was snowing.
8	I turned off the television no one was watching it.
9	She didn't accept the job the salary was too low.
0	l lost my jobyou!

8 Rewrite the sentences using the word given.



- I Nobody likes him because he's so selfish.

 fact

 Nobody likes him because of the fact
 - Nobody likes him because of the fact that he's so selfish.
- 2 She didn't attend the meeting because she was ill. of She didn't attend the meetingher illness.
- 3 He's angry because of what you said about Thomas. account
 He's angrywhat you said about Thomas.
- We stayed at home because of the rain.
 fact
 We stayed at home because

5 Our flight was delayed because of the thick fog. **account**Our flight was delayed

Our flight was delayed the thick fog.

.....was raining.

- 6 The meeting was cancelled because the manager was absent. fact

 The meeting was cancelledthat the manager was absent.
- 7 We succeeded because you helped us. fact

Control of the second state of the second state of the	Contract Hand Comment and Comment of the
Due	you helped
us, we succeeded.	

9 Complete with so, such or such a/an.

Tip

So is followed by an adjective or an adverb. Such a/an is followed by a singular noun. Such is followed by a plural noun or by an uncountable noun.

We use so before much, many, few and little, and such before a lot of.

ı	l was	50	angry	that I	started	shouting
	at he	r.				

- 2 It was boring film that we left before the end.
- 3 He drove fast that we got there in five minutes.
- 4 It was cold weather that we decided not to go swimming.
- 5 She was disappointed that she started crying.
- 6 There were a lot of people at the cinema that I couldn't find a seat.
- 7 They'regood friends that they share all their secrets.
- 8 Bob ate much ice cream that he had a stomach ache afterwards.
- 9 I had little money that I couldn't even buy my train ticket.
- 10 Dora has wonderful memories of her trip to Holland that she's going back there next year.



10 Join the sentences using so ... that, such a/an ... that or such ... that.



- I She's read many books about ancient
 Greece. She knows a lot about the
 subject.
 She's read so many books about ancient
 Greece that she knows a lot about the
 subject.
- $2\,\,$ He got bad marks. His parents were furious.

.....

.....

- 3 I'm hungry. I could eat a horse!
- 4 I've got a lot of work to do. I won't be able to come with you.
- 5 She felt embarrassed. She didn't know what to say.
- 6 It was an interesting book. I couldn't put it down.
- 7 He speaks English well. Nobody can believe he's really French.
- 8 There was heavy traffic. I was almost an hour late.
- 9 We were having a good time. We didn't want to leave.
- 10 This exercise is difficult. I can't do it by myself.

II Read and complete. Use only one word in each space.



What does exercise mean for your booky

A lot of things happen to your body when you exercise. In any type of exercise, your muscles start working harder (1) because they must keep your body moving. As you exercise, your body does many things in (2) to meet the needs of working muscles. Your heart, for example, beats faster so as (3) pump more blood to the muscles. Your lungs need to absorb more oxygen, (4) you start breathing faster. Some other systems shut down in order (5) to waste energy that your muscles need.

All these processes require a lot of energy. But where does this energy come from?

Exercise means a lot of hard work for your body but it is so good for you (8)it's really worth the effort!

E Clauses of concession

We use clauses of concession to refer to how something is happening, despite the fact that something else is influencing it. Clauses of concession are introduced by various words or phrases.

but + clause (but)	She was tired but she offered to help me.
however + clause (however, despite that)	She was tired. However, she offered to help me. She was tired. She offered to help me, however.
although/even though/though + clause (although, despite the fact that)	Although/Even though/Though she was tired, she offered to help me. She offered to help me although/even though/though she was tired.
in spite of/despite + noun (despite + noun)	In spite of/Despite her tiredness, she offered to help me. She offered to help me in spite of/despite her tiredness.
in spite of/despite + -ing (in spite of)	In spite of/Despite being tired, she offered to help me. She offered to help me in spite of/despite being tired.
in spite of/despite + the fact that + clause (despite the fact that)	In spite of/Despite the fact that she was tired, she offered to help me. She offered to help me in spite of/despite the fact that she was tired.

Clauses of contrast express	contrast and are introduced by various words or phrases.
while + clause (while)	He loves comedies while his wife hates them.
whereas + clause (whereas)	I felt like going out whereas Tom wanted to stay at home.
on the other hand + clause (on the other hand)	I think jogging is rather boring. On the other hand, it's a good way to keep fit.

	write the sentences using the word en.	100	write the sentences using the words ren.
1	In spite of the fact that we left early, we missed our bus. leaving In spite ofleaving early, we missed our bus.		In spite of getting up late, we managed to get there on time. (although) Although we got up late, we managed to get there on time.
2	Despite her parents' objections, she went to the party. of In, she went to the	2	In spite of feeling guilty, she didn't apologise. (although)
3	party. I went out in spite of the fact that I was exhausted. being	3	He went on working, although he had a terrible headache. (in spite of)
4	In, I went out. Despite being in a hurry, I remembered to	4	They went shopping in spite of the bad weather. (although)
	lock the door. fact Despite in a hurry, I remembered to lock the door.	5	I ate the cake although I wasn't hungry. (in spite of)
5	We had a great time in spite of the fact that he complained. complaints In spite, we had a great time.	6	I went to the concert in spite of the fact that I hate pop music. (although)
6	She was wearing a jacket in spite of the fact that it was hot. heat In spite, she was	7	Although she's the boss, she works as hard as we do. (in spite of)
7	wearing a jacket. Despite the fact that she tried hard, she	8	In spite of the fact that he lies to her, she trusts him. (although)
	failed the exam. trying In, she failed the exam.	9	Although she isn't a very good student, she did well in the test. (in spite of)
8	Despite knowing the answer, she refused to help me. fact In spite of the answer, she refused to help me.	10	Although he knew he was wrong, he refused to admit it. (in spite of)
9	He wasn't promoted despite the fact that he worked hard. working In, he wasn't promoted.	II	In spite of having problems, she's always cheerful. (although)
10	Despite the fact that he was strong, he couldn't move the table. being Despite, he couldn't move the table.	12	Although I enjoyed the film, I don't want to see it again. (in spite of)

14 Join the sentences with and or while/whereas.



We join two similar clauses with and. We simply add something else to that which is expressed in the first clause.

With while/whereas, we join two clauses that have contrasting meanings. We add a clause that is contrary to what the first expresses.

- I love walking to work every morning. My wife always takes the bus.
 I love walking to work every morning whereas my wife always takes the bus.
- 2 I went to the library this morning. I saw Nick there.
- 3 She looked at me. She smiled.

- 4 He usually watches TV in his free time. I prefer listening to music.
- 5 Bob called. He said he'd be back at eight.
- 6 Her first book wasn't very good. Her second one has already sold 5,000 copies.
- 7 He ran fast. He won the race easily.
- 8 I loved the film. Anne found it rather boring.
- 9 She earns £40,000 a year. He only makes about £15,000.
- 10 We met five years ago. We've been good friends ever since.

15 Read and complete. Use only one word in each space.



The exciting Sport of Hang-glidin

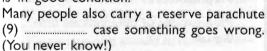
by Timothy Smith

You've probably heard of hang-gliding (I)but have you ever wondered how a hang-glider actually works?

How do they fly?

Is it safe?

Yes, it is. (7), it is always good to



A unique experience

(10) the idea of hang-gliding may sound rather frightening, the feeling is great! Fans of the sport say that it can be (11) an amazing experience that you soon get over your fears.

Writing practice

Now you can do the writing activity for Unit 17 (Teacher's Resource File).



Prepositions

prepositions of time, place, movement, dependent prepositions



Grammar reference

A Prepositions of time

Prepositions of time indicate time. We use:

▶ at

- · for the time: at eight o'clock
- with expressions: at Christmas/Easter, at noon/midday/night/midnight, at breakfast/ lunch/dinner, at the weekend, at the moment, at present

▶ on

- · with days of the week: on Monday
- for part of a specific day: on Friday evening, on Monday morning
- · with dates: on 9th August
- with expressions: on a hot/cold day, on Christmas Eve, on New Year's Day, on my birthday

> in

- with centuries: in the twentieth century, in the sixteenth century
- with years: in 1998, in 2002
- with seasons: in spring, in the summer
- · with months: in March, in September
- with expressions: in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening

by, until

- The preposition by means 'by', 'not later than'.
 - You must be back by midnight.
- The preposition until means 'until'.
 You can keep my car until Monday.
 By and until are not used in the same

With by, we refer to something that will take place (at the latest) by some time in the future. With until, we refer to the duration that an action or state will have.

Compare the examples below:

I'll be at the office by eight. (I will get to the office by eight at the latest.)
I'll be at the office until eight. (I will be at the office until eight. Then I will leave.)

▶ during

The preposition during means 'during' and is always followed by a noun.

You must be quiet during the lesson.

During is used in the same way as while. While is not a preposition and is followed by a clause. Compare the following examples.

- during + noun
 Mary fell asleep during the film.
- while + clause
 Mary fell asleep while she was watching the film.

Grammar practice

Complete with at, on or in.

August, 1914.

	<u> </u>
1	Our train leavesat half past seven.
2	He'll be back Friday afternoon.
3	Nellie and Jarvis are getting marriedSeptember.
4	I always send her a card Christmas
5	A lot of trees lose their leaveswinter.
6	I was born 13 th August
7	I'll be in Madrid Christmas Eve.
8	They came back four o'clock the morning.
9	I often have to worknight.
10	Life will be very different the $25^{\mbox{\tiny th}}$ century.
П	I met him my birthday.
12	I'm sorry but Mr Newton is very busythe moment.
13	midday, the sun will be directly over our heads.
14	The First World War broke out

2 Complete with by or until.

Tip

With by, we refer to something that will happen by some time in the future. With until we refer to something that will last until some time in the future.

	initi some time in the luture.
1	I won't see her when she gets back. I will have leftby then.
2	Let's go shopping. The shops are open half past two.
3	Kate's late. She should have been herenow.
4	I can't come with you. I have to finish this article tomorrow.
5	No, I'm not leaving. I'll be herefive.
6	We don't have much time. We have to be a the airportnine thirty.
7	David is in Spain. He'll be awaySaturday.
8	Don't call him now. Waittomorrow.

- **3** Complete with *during* or *while*.
 - I I saw Tim while I was waiting for the bus.
 - 2 She was so tired that she fell asleepthe meeting.
 - 3 The phone rang I was in the shower.
 - 4 I'll be studying for the History testthe weekend.

- 5 Helen called you were sleeping.
- 6 You must not speak the exam.
- 7 I woke up twice the night.
- 8 This letter came you were out.
- 9 No one spoke the journey.
- 10 I found this old photograph I was cleaning my room.

B Prepositions of place

▶ Prepositions of place indicate a place. Some of these are:

at (at a point)	Mike is at the office.			
on (on)	I left a note on the kitchen table.			
over (over)	Let's hang the painting over the sofa.			
above (above)	There's a sign above the entrance.			
in (in)	My purse was in my bag five minutes ago!			
inside (inside)	Let's see what's inside that box.			
outside (outside)	He's been standing outside the bank for hours.			
under (under)	There's a mouse under the sofa!			
below (below)	I usually wear my skirts below the knee.			
near (near)	Is there a bank near here?			
next to (next to)	The cinema is next to the post office.			
beside (beside)	They have a beautiful house beside the river.			
by (by)	We sat by the fire to get warm.			
in front of (in front of)	She parked her car in front of our house.			
behind (behind)	The shop assistant was standing behind the counter.			
opposite (opposite)	Let's put the bed opposite the window.			
among (among many)	I found this magazine among some old books.			
between (between two)	Liam is sitting between Jill and Tom.			

▶ We use specific prepositions with some expressions.

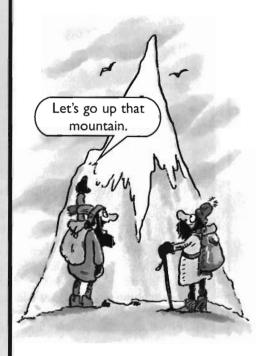
at	on	in	
at home	on the left/right	in bed	
at school	on the first/second floor	in hospital	
at work	on page 25	in prison	
at the top/bottom (of)	on an island	in London/Greece	
		in the middle (of)	
		in the sky	

- ▶ Please note the following:
 - · in Willow Street BUT at 25, Willow Street
 - · on a chair BUT in an armchair
 - on a bus/train/plane/ship/bike/horse BUT in a car/taxi

C Prepositions of movement

Prepositions of movement indicate movement and are usually used with verbs that indicate movement, such as come, go, walk, move, fly etc.

up (up)	Let's go up that mountain.		
down (down)	She ran down the stairs.		
onto (onto)	The cat jumped onto the bed.		
into (into)	He got into his car and left.		
out of (out of)	Get out of my room now!		
from (from)	I come home from work at six.		
to (to)	Do you usually walk to school?		
towards (towards)	I saw her walking towards me.		
over (over)	The dog jumped over the wall.		
round (round))	Go round the corner.		
along (along)	Let's go for a walk along the river.		
across (across, to the opposite side)	He swam across the river.		
off (off, indicates going away)	The little boy fell off his bike.		
past (by, with the meaning 'pass somebody/ something and leave him/ it behind')	I walked past Jane's house this morning		
through (between, through)	We drove through the tunnel.		



4 Circle the correct answer.

- I He hid the flowers beside /(behind)his back.
- Olivia has been in / at hospital for two weeks now.
- 3 The manager's full name was printed below / down her signature.
- 4 We hung the painting on / over the fireplace.
- 5 I wasn't in / at home last night.
- 6 The boy standing between I among Grace and Maria is my cousin.
- 7 His office is in / at 25, Cherry Street.
- 8 Our flat is on / in the 5th floor.
- 9 Ms Sims sat *on / in* an armchair by the fire and told us a story.
- 10 You'll see the bus stop in / on your left.
- 11 The bank is in / on Wellington Street.
- 12 There is one black sheep between / among all the white sheep.
- 13 They stood out / outside the gate and waited.
- 14 Look at the list of words on / in page 316.

5 Circle the correct answer.

- I The Earth goes towards / (round) the Sun.
- We took a long walk along / through the river.
- 3 A car hit him while he was walking through / across the road.
- 4 We stood up when the teacher walked *into /* to the classroom.
- 5 The burglars got in across / through the kitchen window.
- 6 I jumped over / onto the train while it was moving.
- 7 She walked past / through me without saying hello.
- 8 He fell out of / off the ladder and broke his leg.
- 9 Bob stood up and walked towards / along the door.
- 10 She walked out of / off the room with a strange look on her face.

D	Dependent prepositions Verb dependent prepositions Some verbs are followed by specific prepositions. Some of these are:						
	agree with apologise for apply for argue with sb argue about sth arrive in/at ask for/about	believe in belong to borrow from consist of crash into depend on disagree with sb	disagre dream escape explain	ee about sth about e from n to rom/about at	listen to look at pay for reply to search for shout at take care of	talk about tell sb about thank sb for think about wait for write to worry about	
	I wish you'd stop She apologised	p shouting at me! for being late.					
	Adjective dependent prepositions Some adjectives are followed by specific prepositions. Some of these are:						
a a b b	ddicted to fraid of ngry with sb ngry about sth ad at ored with onnected to razy about	dependent on different from dressed in enthusiastic about excited about fed up with fond of	full of good as guilty of interest jealous keen of made of	of red in of n	nervous about proud of ready for responsible for sad about (the) same as satisfied with	scared of similar to sorry about/for sure of/about surprised at/by tired of worried about	
	I'm not very good at Maths. Mark is crazy about football. I've always been interested in History. Nouns and prepositions Some nouns are followed by specific prepositions. Some of these are:						
a a c c	dvice on/about inswer to ause of ost of lemand for	description of difficulty in/wit discussion on/a example of information ab	interest in th invitation to about lack of need for bout/on photo/pictor		reason for to responsibility for result of solution to		
		ound a solution to the			miles were	and the second second	
С	omplete with a	preposition.		10	Does this book	k belongyou?	
ı	I lagree with Diane.		11		The team consists six players.		
2	You should tha	ank himh			What are you two talking?		
3	B Don't worry	me. I'm fir	ie.	13	Gemma is wait station.	ing us at the	
4	Tina is in Italy, so I'm taking care her cat for a few days.		14		I'm afraid I disagreeyou.		
5		e miracle	s?	15		of the car and crashed	
6	How much did	d you pay		16	Have you thou	ee. ghttheir offer!	
	sunglasses?			17	The police are	_	

17 The police are searching the

18 What time does the plane arrive

missing child.

London?

7 You can always depend me.

9 He apologised being late.

8 We borrowed £400 Stephen.

7	Con	inplete with a <i>preposition</i> .	9 Read and complete. Use only one
	1	Bruce is not very keenon sport.	word in each space.
	2	I'm really sorrywhat I said last night.	
	3	Well done! I'm so proudyou!	
	4	Are you still angryhim?	
	5	She's really excited moving to London.	
	6	That car is similar ours.	
	7	He hasn't called yet and I'm very worriedhim.	I remember waking up (I)at five that morning. I got (2) of bed as fast as could and started getting ready
	8	I'm fed upyour lies!	(3)the big day. I had been waiting
	9	She's afraid heights.	(4)this day for weeks. I had always
	10	Who's responsible all this mess?	been interested (5) fashion and I really wanted the job.
8	Co	mplete with a <i>preposition</i> .	I left the house (6) eight and arrived (7) the office ten minutes
	- 1	The cost <u>of</u> that house was too high for us.	before the interview. Finally, a secretary told me that Mr Jones, the manager, would like to see me. I took a deep breath and walked
	2	This is a photo Alex and me in Paris.	(8)his office.
	3	Who can give me an example an irregular verb?	I felt really nervous (9)the interview. Mr Jones asked me (10)my previous experience, my studies and my
	4	What are his reasonsleaving the country?	interests. He listened (11) me very carefully and gave me some more information
	5	They've been trying to find a solutionthis problem for years.	(12)the job. When I had answered all his questions, he
	6	I couldn't find the answer his question.	stood up and said: 'Thank you' (13) your time, Ms Brown. I think you're perfect for
	7	We soon lost interest the game.	this job. Can you start work (14)
	8	I would like some more informationthis product.	I could not believe my ears! I accepted his
	9	What was the cause the fire?	offer, of course. I smiled, thanked him and
	10	She has sent us an invitationher birthday party.	walked out (15)his office. I had finally found the job of my dreams!
		, , ,	

Oral practice

Now you can do the **oral activity** for **Unit 18** (Teacher's Resource File).



Phrasal verbs



Grammar reference

See Phrasal verbs, pages 153-155.

A Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs are verbs that usually consist of two words. One word is always a verb and the second may be a preposition or an adverb (particle).

I'm looking for my keys.

Our car broke down on the way home.

Intransitive phrasal verbs

Some phrasal verbs are intransitive, ie. they do not take an object. They usually consist of a verb and an adjective or an adverb (particle).

I grew up in London.

Look out! We're going to crash!

Transitive phrasal verbs

Some phrasal verbs are transitive, ie. they take an object.

- When the object is a noun, it can go:
- between the verb and the particle.
 She turned the light on.
- * after the particle.

She turned on the light.

When the object of the clause is a pronoun, not a noun, then this goes between the verb and the **particle**. It cannot go after the particle.

She turned it on.

She turned on it. X

There are some phrasal werbs which, even if they do take an object, can never be separated. That is, the object cannot go between the two parts of the phrasal verb, but always goes after the particle. Some of these are: look after, deal with, get over, take after.

Maria takes after her mother.

Maria takes her mother after. X

B Phrasal verbs with three parts.

There are some phrasal verbs that consist of three parts: the verb, the particle and a preposition, eg. come up with, look forward to. The object of these verbs goes at the end of the sentence, not between the parts of the phrasal verb.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Grammar practice

- Match and write sentences. Then write T if the phrasal verb is transitive or I if it is intransitive.
 - I A fire broke
 - 2 We haven't heard
 - 3 | got
 - 4 We are looking
 - 5 I'll drop
 - 6 The alarm went
 - 7 My father grew
 - 8 Sarah takes

- a you off at the post office.
- b up early yesterday.
- c after her mother.
- d out during the night.
- e off in the middle of the night.
- f from Andrew lately.
- g up in Scotland.
- h forward to our holiday.

B B B B	
	9
	۲

Transitive phrasal verbs

are those that take an object.

Intransitive phrasal verbs are those that do not take an object.

I	A fire broke out during the night.	
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

2 Rewrite the sentences replacing the underlined words with a pronoun.

Tip

Remember that when the object of the phrasal verb is a pronoun, then this can only go between the two parts of the verb, not after the particle.

Take off that silly hat.
 Take it off.

 We really should throw away this old chair.
 Will you please turn down the music?
 Put on your coat.
 I'd like to try on those shoes.
 The teacher gave out the tests.
 I turned on the radio to listen to the news.

3 Complete with the correct particle.



break

- I The car broke <u>down</u> in the middle of our trip.
- 2 Mike and Sue were together for five years. They broke last month.
- 3 World War II broke in 1939.
- 4 Have they found the man who brokeyour office last week?
- 5 The prisoners broke of jail last night.

4 Circle the correct answer.

bring

- I She was born in France but she was brought in Morocco.
 - a round

b about

c along

(d) up

- 2 Don't forget to bring your sister next time you come to visit.
 - a about

b along

c up

d on

3 She was unconscious after the accident but we managed to bring her

a along

b round

c back

d up

4 I don't think this is important but let's talk about it since you brought it

a round

b up

c back d about

5 Tom was brought by his aunt after his parents died.

a back

b about

c along

d up

6 Has Maria brought the book she borrowed last week?

a back

b about

c round

d up

5 Complete with the correct particle(s).

come

- I I came <u>across</u> this old book while I was tidying my room.
- 3 He's been in bed for three days. He's comethe flu.
- 4 You're going to the cinema, aren't you? Can I cometoo?
- 6 When is your sister coming from Spain?
- 7 We didn't know what to do. Then Danny came a brilliant idea.

6 Circle the correct answer.

get

- I I got off) down the bus and walked home.
- 2 Those children are always getting up to / along something.
- 3 The police arrested one of the thieves. The other one got off / away.
- 4 She doesn't get away / on with her boss, so she's looking for a new job.
- 5 After waiting for almost an hour, I finally got on / up the train at nine.
- 6 Although he didn't like her when they first met, they get along / across fine now.
- 7 The doctor said that it would take her more than a week to get off / over her illness.
- 8 Stop watching TV and get along / down to work!

7 Complete with a phrasal verb with go.

go

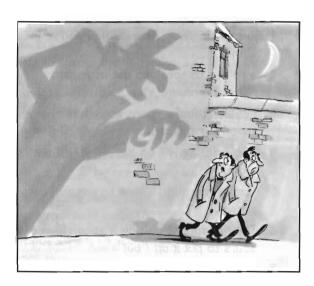
- I No, you don't understand. Let's ____go over this again.
- 2 Suddenly, all the lights and I couldn't see anything.
- 3 The policeman the thief but didn't manage to catch him.
- 5 I asked her to be quiet but shetalking.

8 Complete with the correct *particle(s)*.

keep

- I You'll have to keep ____off ___ the grass.
- 2 Slow down! I can't keepyou!
- 3 There was a sign that said 'Keep', so we didn't go inside the room.
- 4 The police warned us to keepthe building because it wasn't safe.
- 5 Don't give up. Keep trying.

9 Circle the correct answer.



look

- I Look after /(out)! Someone's behind us!
- 2 I look forward to / up to seeing you again next week.
- 3 The police are going to look in / into the cause of the fire.
- 4 Don't worry. I'll look *out / after* the baby while you're out.
- 5 If you don't know the meaning of this word, look it *up* / *for* in the dictionary.
- 6 She looks *up to I down on us.* She thinks she's better than we are.
- 7 I've been looking for / after my keys for hours. Have you seen them?
- 8 Everyone admires and looks up / up to her.

10 Complete with the correct particle(s).

make

- I Is this story true or did you make it all
- 2 The burglars made£1,000.
- 3 They had a fight but they made a few minutes later.
- 4 You could have made a better excuse!
- 5 Her handwriting is terrible. I can't make it at all.

II Circle the correct answer.

put

- I Put the knife *up* /(back) when you've finished with it.
- 2 I'd like to speak to the manager.
 - Just a moment. I'll put you down / through.
- 3 I couldn't find a room, so Bob put me up / put me off for the night.
- 4 The meeting will be put away / off until next month.
- 5 I can't read this. I'll have to put on / away my glasses.
- 6 The fire spread quickly. It took them two hours to put it off / put it out.
- 7 The horse had broken its leg, so they had to put it up / put it down.
- 8 I don't know why she puts *up with I up* his behaviour!

12 Complete with the correct particle(s).

run

- I I ran ___into___ Mike this morning.
- We've run coffee. Please go to the supermarket and get some.
- 3 He ran from home when he was sixteen and has lived alone ever since.
- 4 Her dog was run by a car yesterday.
- 5 Sue left and James ran her to tell her he was sorry.
- 6 I ran an old friend in town the other day.

13 Complete with the correct particle.

take

- I It was hot, so I took _____off ___ my coat.
- 2 I'm really sorry. I take what I said last night.
- 3 She takesher father. They have the same looks and personality.

- 5 Our plane took at 9.00 and we arrived in London at 12.30.
- 6 He took tennis six months ago.

14 Circle the correct answer.



turn

- I The princess kissed the frog and it turned (into) in a prince.
- 2 I didn't know what to do so I turned *into / to* him for help.
- 3 It's dark in here. Could you turn on / off the light?
- 4 It's hot in here. Let's turn *up | down* the heating.
- 5 We invited fifteen people but only ten turned on / up.
- 6 Turn the TV up / off. No one's watching it.
- 7 They offered him a job but he turned it *up / down*.

15 Complete with the correct particle.

miscellaneous

- I I'm late. Can you drop me _____off ___ at the station?
- 2 I have to go. We'll carry our discussion later.
- 3 I got up at six and set for London at half past seven.
- 5 I can't hear you. Can you speakplease?
- 6 I had to be at the airport at five, so I checked of the hotel at three.
- 7 This suit would look great on you. Why don't you try it?
- 8 Could you lend me £15? I'll pay youtomorrow.

- 9 He had to give ______ football when he broke his leg.
- 10 The building wasn't safe after the earthquake, so they pulled it
- II The game was called because of the rain.
- 12 Mum told me for being late.
- 13 The house was rather old, so we had to do itbefore moving in.

- 16 Don't worry. You can count me.
- 17 Can you hold a minute while I get my bag?
- 18 I'm sorry I'm late. I dropped to see Jane on my way home.

16 Read and complete. Use only one word in each space.

··· Saving Grace ····

I had never thought of getting a pet until Grace, an adorable little puppy, turned
(I)on our doorstep two years ago.
She was so tired and hungry that we decided to look (2)her for the night and take her to the animal shelter in the morning. I wanted to keep her, but my mother didn't want a dog in the house.

When we took Grace to the animal shelter, a vet examined her and told us that she had a serious disease. He said there was no hope for her and he would have to put her

We took her home and did everything we could for her. We turned (5)several other vets for help. One of them

told us he could help her. And he did. Grace got (6) her illness three months later.

Maureen Brown, 15

Oral practice

Now you can do the oral activity for Unit 19 (Teacher's Resource File).

Revision 14-19

- Rewrite the sentences using the word given.
 - Myra said to me, 'We're getting married next week.' **following**Myra told me that they were getting married the following week.
 - I 'Have you told Lisa about the party?' I asked him. if
 I asked him Lisa about the party.

 - 4 'How much did your CD player cost?' he asked me. wanted He my CD player had cost.
 - 5 'I must stay until Ross comes back,' she said. to
 She said that until Ross came back.

10

2 Read and circle the correct answer.

Two weeks ago, our class visited Kensington Palace, (0) is one of the most famous buildings in London. The palace, (1) has been the home of many of Britain's kings and queens, was built at the beginning of the seventeenth century. (2), it did not become a palace until 1689, (3) King William III bought it from the Earl of Nottingham.

The parts of the building (4) are used by members of the Royal family are not open to the public, (5) we didn't see the whole palace. (6), we were able to see the room (7) Queen victoria slept. (8) we only saw part of the palace, the guide had (9) many things to tell us that the tour lasted for almost two hours. We all enjoyed our visit (10) found everything very interesting.

0	a v	who	Ь	whom	(c) which	d	where
1	a v	who	Ь	which	c	where	d	when
2	a A	Although	Ь	However	c	Whereas	d	Despite
3	a v	which	b	whom	c	where	d	when
4	a t	hat	Ь	where	c	whom	d	when
5	a s	o that	Ь	so	c	because of	d	because
6	a 1	n spite of	Ь	Despite	c	But	d	However
7	a v	which	Ь	in that	c	in where	d	where
8	a A	Although	Ь	Despite	c	In spite of	d	But
9	a s	such	b	such a	С	so	d	so that
10	a v	while	b	whereas	c	but	d	and

10

3	Rev	vrite the sentences using the word given.		
		Yes, I cheated in the exam,' the boy said. that The boy admitted that he had cheated in the exam.		
		He stole the jewellery!' she said. accused		
		She the jewellery.		
		No, I won't lend you my car,' my brother told me. refused My brotherhis car.		
		Don't stay in the sun for more than an hour,' she told me. advised She in the sun for more than an hour.		
		I'll be back before dinner,' he said. promised Heback before dinner.		
		I'm sorry I was so rude,' she said. apologised		
		Sheso rude.		
			-	To
				110
4	Co	mplete with a <i>preposition</i> .		
	0	I didn't know you were scaredof dogs.		
	ĭ	Stop worrying the exam. I'm sure you'll do just fine.		
	2	There's a solution every problem.		
	3	Our office is		
	4	Have you always been interested art?		
	5	I had to borrow some money my parents.		
	6	We're leaving for Canada5th March.		
	7	They're really proudtheir daughter.		
	8	He had a bad accident last week. He'shospital.		
	9	The Head Teacher's office is the second floor.		
	10			
				10
5	Co	mplete with the correct particle.		
	0	Lookout! You're going to fall!		
	1	I don't feel very well. I think I'm coming with a cold.		
	2	Was that a true story or did you make it?		
	3	How's Tom? I haven't heardhim for ages.		
	4	Stephen lent me £500 last month. I haven't paid himyet.		
	5	I don't know what this word means. I'll have to look it in a dictionary.		
	6	He was born in Wales but he grewin London.		
	7	It's cold. Why don't you putyour coat?		
	8	We look forwardseeing you again on Friday.		
	9	They were walking too fast and I couldn't keep up them.		
	10	My car has broken again, so I have to take it to the garage.	F. Hay	
			(10
		Total	-	Tro
		Iotal	-	30)

Spelling rules

UNITS 1-5

Present simple

In the present simple, in the third person singular:

► In verbs that end in -ss, -ch, -sh, -x and -o, we add the ending -es. kiss - kisses touch - touches mix - mixes

▶ When a verb ends in -y and before this there is a consonant, the -y comes off and we add the ending -ies.

tidy – tidies study – studies cry – cries

▶ But when there is a vowel before the -y, as a rule, we add -s. buy - buys play - plays enjoy - enjoys

Present participle

To form the present participle, we add the ending -ing. The spelling of some verbs changes, ie.:

► Verbs that end in -e drop the -e before the -ing ending. come - coming make - making

Monosyllabic verbs that end in a consonant and where before this, there is just one vowel, double the final consonant before the −ing ending.
run − running (and eat − eating)

▶ Verbs with two or more syllables that end in a consonant, and where there is a vowel that is stressed before this, double the final consonant before the -ing ending.
begin - beginning (There is a vowel and it is stressed. The final consonant is doubled.)
open - opening (There is a vowel but it is not stressed. The final consonant is not doubled.)

► Verbs that end in -I double the -I before the -ing ending. travel - travelling

UNIT 2

Past simple

For the past simple of regular verbs:

ightharpoonup In verbs that end in -e, we only add -d.

dance – danced live – lived

▶ When a verb ends in ¬y, and where before this there is a consonant, the ¬y comes off and we add ¬ied.

cry - cried study - studied

When a verb ends in −y and before this there is a vowel, as a rule, we add −ed play − played enjoy − enjoyed

► Monosyllabic verbs that end in a consonant and where before this there is just one vowel, the final consonant is doubled before the -ed ending.

plan - planned stop - stopped

► However, this does not apply to monosyllabic verbs that end in -w, -x, or -z. fix - fixed mix - mixed

Verbs that end in -I double the final -I before the -ed ending. travel - travelled

UNIT 13

Comparison of adjectives

With regard to the comparative and superlative form of adjectives:

▶ When an adjective ends in -e, then in the comparative form, we just add -r while in the superlative form, just -st.

large - larger - largest nice - nicer - nicest

Monosyllabic adjectives that end in a consonant, and where before this there is a vowel, double the final consonant in the comparative and superlative form..

hot - hotter - hottest fat - fatter - fattest

▶ When an adjective ends in -y, then the -y comes off and we add the ending -ier for the comparative and the ending -iest for the superlative.

heavy - heavier - heaviest easy - easier - easiest

Adverbs

To form adverbs

▶ When an adjective ends in -y, then the -y comes off and we add the ending -ily to the end of the adjective.

heavy - heavily easy - easily

In adjectives that end in -l, as a rule, we add -ly.

careful - carefully (carefuly) wonderful - wonderfully (wonderfuly)

Phrasal verbs

break down = break down (equipment, cars, etc.)

break out = (1) break out (fires, war, etc.) (2) escape

break up = break up, cease a relationship/marriage

bring about = cause, bring about

bring sb/sth along = bring somebody or something
 with me

bring back = return something (to somebody)

bring on = cause

call off = call off, cancel

carry on = carry on, continue to do something

check in = register/sign during my arrival at a hotel

check out = leave a hotel, returning the key and paying my bill

clean up = clean up, tidy

come across = meet/find by chance

come along = (1) follow, go with somebody (2)
progress, come along

come back (from) = come back, return

come down with sth = 'catch' an illness

come round = (1) recover, regain my senses (2) visit,
drop in on somebody

come up with = mention, come up (a subject)

count on = count on somebody

do up = repair, renovate

drop by = visit somebody or go somewhere (usually for a little while and without having planned it) drop off = take (something/somebody) somewhere in keep off = keep away from, avoid (eg. food) a car keep on = carry on, continue to do something fill in = fill in (eg. a form) **keep (sb) out** = keep or hold somebody out (of a get (sth) across (to sb) = explain/make something building) clear to somebody **keep up with** = keep up (with somebody or something) get along (with sb) = get on well with somebody let sb down = disappoint (somebody) get away = get away, escape look after = look after, take care of get away with sth = avoid something bad or look down on = look down on, consider oneself unpleasant, 'get away with it' superior to somebody else get down to = to work seriously/deal (with something) look for = look for, search get off = disembark, get off (a bus, train, etc.) look into = examine, investigate (a crime, a problem, get on = embark, get on (a bus, train, etc.) get on (with sb) = get on well (with somebody) look up = look for information (in a book, a list, etc.) look up to = admire (somebody) get over = get over (an illness, a fear, etc.) get round to sth = manage to do something that I have make off with sth = steal/grab something and leave wanted to do for a long time make out = see/hear/realise (something) with get up = wake up, get up difficulty make up = think of, make up, find (an excuse, a story, get up to sth = 'get up to', do something bad give away = (1) give away (2) disclose (something make up = get back together with somebody after an secret) argument give in = submit, give in make sth up to sb = compensate somebody for give out = share, distribute give up = stop asomething, pay somebody back for a favour pay back = (1) pay off (a debt)go ahead = proceed with something, do something that I planned to do (2) take revenge go down with = 'catch' an illness pick on = behave badly to somebody, pick on go off = go off (food) pick up = go and get (somebody from somewhere) go off = start to make a noise (alarms, alarm clocks, **pull down** = demolish (a building intentionally) etc.) put away = put something in its place, where it usually go on = carry on, continue to do something go out = go out (fire or light) put back = return something to its place put down = kill, commit euthanasia (animals) go over = explain (something to somebody) go up = increase (price/cost) put on = put on (clothes)grow out of sth = stop doing something/being **put out** = extinguish (a fire, a cigarette, etc.) interested in something as I grow up put through = connect (by telephone) grow up = grow up, mature put up = put up (somebody) hand in = hand in something (eg. a project) run across = meet somebody or find by chance hear from = have/find out news (from somebody) run after = chase (somebody or something) hold back = keep something secret run away = run away, escape hold on = wait/hold on (usually when we ask run into = meet somebody by chance/unexpectedly somebody to wait) run out of = run out of, have no more of something keep (sb) away from = keep or hold somebody away

run over = hit (somebody or something) with a car

from something

set off = start a journey

show off = show off (knowledge, abilities, wealth, etc.)

shut down = stop working (eg. a machine)

speak up = increase the pitch of my voice

stand out = be distinguished, be obvious

stay up = stay up, stay awake

take after = look like, take somebody's features

take back = revoke, 'take back' something that I said

take off = take off (a piece of clothing)

take out = take out, remove

take over = take over, take control

take up = start (a sport, a hobby, etc.)

talk sb into sth = convince somebody to do

something

talk sb out of sth = convince somebody not to do
sth

tell off = scold, tell somebody off

think over/through = reconsider, think about
something more carefully

try on = try on (a piece of clothing)

turn down = reduce (the volume, the sound, etc.)

turn into = change into, become

turn off = turn off (the light, equipment, etc.)

turn on = turn on (the light, equipment, etc.)

turn to = turn to somebody (for help, advice, etc.)

turn up = arrive, appear somewhere

turn up = increase, turn up (the volume, the sound, etc.)

All tenses reference chart

Tenses of the Active Voice					
Tense	Regular verb	Irregular verb			
Present simple	I call	I choose			
Present continuous	I am calling	I am choosing			
Present perfect simple	I have called	I have chosen			
Present perfect continuous	I have been calling	I have been choosing			
Past simple	I called	I chose			
Past continuous	I was calling	I was choosing			
Past perfect simple	I had called	I had chosen			
Past perfect continuous	I had been calling	I had been choosing			
will	I will call	I will choose			
going to	I am going to call	I am going to choose			
Future continuous	I will be calling	I will be choosing			
Future perfect simple	I will have called	I will have chosen			
Future perfect continuous	I will have been calling	I will have been choosing			
Infinitive	to call	to choose			
Perfect infinitive	to have called	to have chosen			
Gerund	calling	choosing			
Perfect gerund	having called	having chosen			

Tenses of the Passive Voice					
Tense	Regular verb	Irregular verb			
Present simple	I am called	I am chosen			
Present continuous	I am being called	I am being chosen			
Present perfect simple	I have been called	I have been chosen			
Past simple	I was called	I was chosen			
Past continuous	I was being called	I was being chosen			
Past perfect simple	I had been called	I had been chosen			
will	I will be called	I will be chosen			
going to	I am going to be called	I am going to be chose			
Future perfect simple	I will have been called	I will have been chosen			
Infinitive	to be called	to be chosen			
Perfect infinitive	to have been called	to have been chosen			
Gerund	being called	being chosen			
Perfect gerund	having been called	having been chosen			

Irregular verbs

nfinitive	Past	Past participle	Infinitive	Past	Past particip
be	was/were	been	light	lit	lit
beat	beat	beaten	lose	lost	lost
become	became	become	make	made	made
pegin	began	begun	mean	meant	meant
bend	bent	bent	meet	met	met
pet	bet	bet		paid	paid
			pay		
oind	bound	bound	put	put	put
oite	bit	bitten	read	read	read
olow	blew	blown	ride	rode	ridden
oreak	broke	broken	ring	rang	rung
oring	brought	brought	rise	rose	risen
proadcast	broadcast	broadcast	run	ran	run
ouild	built	built	say	said	said
ourst	burst	burst	see	saw	seen
ouy	bought	bought	seek	sought	sought
cast	cast	cast	sell	sold	sold
catch			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
	caught	caught	send	sent	sent
hoose	chose	chosen	set	set	set
come	came	come	sew	sewed	sewn
cost	cost	cost	shake	shook	shaken
reep	crept	crept	shine	shone	shone
cut	cut	cut	shoot	shot	shot
deal	dealt	dealt	show	showed	shown/showe
dig	dug	dug	shrink	shrank	shrunk
do	did	done	shut	shut	shut
draw	drew	drawn			
			sing	sang	sung
drink	drank	drunk	sink	sank	sunk
drive	drove	driven	sit	sat	sat
eat	ate	eaten	sleep	slept	slept
all	fell	fallen	slide	slid	slid
eed	fed	fed	sow	sowed	sown
eel	felt	felt	speak	spoke	spoken
ight	fought	fought	spend	spent	spent
ind	found	found	spit	spat	spat
lee	fled	fled	split	split	split
ly	flew	flown	spread	spread	spread
orbid	forbade	forbidden	spring		
			spring	sprang	sprung
orget	forgot	forgotten	stand	stood	stood
orgive	forgave	forgiven	steal	stole	stolen
reeze	froze	frozen	stick	stuck	stuck
jet	got	got	sting	stung	stung
jive	gave	given	stink	stank	stunk
ю	went	gone	strike	struck	struck
row	grew	grown	swear	swore	sworn
ang	hung	hung	sweep	swept	swept
ave			swim		
	had	had	swing	swam	swum
ear	heard	heard		swung	swung
ide	hid	hidden	take	took	taken
it	hit	hit	teach	taught	taught
old	held	held	tear	tore	torn
urt	hurt	hurt	tell	told	told
еер	kept	kept	think	thought	thought
neel	knelt	knelt	throw	threw	thrown
now	knew	known	understand	understood	understood
ay	laid	laid	wake	woke	woken
ead	led	led	wear	wore	worn
eave	left	left	weep	wept	wept
end	lent	lent	win	won	won
et	let	let	write	wrote	written
ie	lay	lain			

Wordlist

Unit 1

issue absolutely prepare feature immediately notice include contain forehead have a temperature upset concentrate take place event take part mud dig attic

Unit 2

burglar spinach lose interest excursion pull down = (intentionally) demolish a building hook monolingual = who knows or uses just one language (be) out of breath = be breathless, be out of breath graduate intruder realise (be) out of breath exhausted garlic sore = sore (e.g. from the sun) adventure reunite wander explore distance

Unit 3

expect suppose certainly = certainly, undoubtedly weather forecast accept branch leak pick up = go and get somebody from somewhere exhibition chemist well-known = well-known, famous award autobiography medicine mess solar

eclipse
task
perform = perform, corry out
operation = (surgical)
operation
manufacturer
double = become double,
double

Unit 4

speech = speech, talk
Thai
suggest
What's the rush? = Why are
you hurrying? There is no
reason to hurry.
plenty

Revision 1-4

take time off (work) = take leave deserve = deserve, I deserve look for crossing solar-powered = that works using solar power come true

Unit 5

fair = (industrial) exhibition owner robotic incredible = incredible, fantastic local escape clue = clue, indication equipment shop assistant = salesperson (in a shop) make the bed switch on = switch on (the light, equipment, etc.) pour = serve (a drink) slice balcony licence

Unit 6 tip comfortable area = area, place take a break panic weekday = weekday, working day cancel button give sb a lift = go with somebody somewhere in a queue = wait in the queue affect caffeine rude

nearly

keep fit = keep in good physical condition definitely increase circulation sweat

Unit 7

careless save up = save (money)instructions fail offer wing lend tricky = complex, complicated admit ruín put on = put on (clothes) elder = older (in age) nightmare refuse advice directions critic review = review (of a book, film, etc.) get on with sb look after = look after, take care of disappointed give sb a ring change my mind lottery ticket = lottery ticket, draw ticket unemployed stay up = stay up, stay awake

Unit 8

only child
lonely = alone, lonely
afford = have enough money
for something
bossy
clean up = tidy up, clean
chance
broke = penniless, broke
pity
pay back = pay off (a debt)

Revision 5-8

box office play shrink = 'contract', 'shrink' (in size)

Unit 9

fluffy
Stone Age
preserve
sand
dust
blow off = blow sth off
obey
space probe = space probe

contact deliver hold = conduct (e.g. a meeting) species = species (e.g. animal) vet examine treat assist prime minister announcement restore = restore, reconstruct question sting = prick, sting (with regard to an insect) pick = gather (e.g. flowers) exhibit bride salary brochure pay rise = increase (in salary) estimate report genius endangered = at risk of becoming extinct critically = dangerously, critically threaten illegally strict introduce environmental colleague injure parcel = parcel, packet creature = being, creature human being = person, human being effort according to extinct = that has disappeared (e.g. animals)

Unit 10

tap develop = develop (photographs, film) translate rebuild = rebuild, reconstruct install tuner = the person whose profession is to tune musical instruments tune vacuum = clean (using an electric brush) dye blood pressure travel agent arrangement watchmaker mansion = mansion, villa fabulous = fabulous, excellent plant invitation

Unit 11

successful form adapt soil

commonly = commonly,

usually pollen reproduce

raise = amass, gather

occasionally necklace scarf cardboard patiently reptile swallow

wide = wide, broad

cvanide substance sensitive weigh safe greedy novel patient complicated focus = focus, concentrate my

interest on something

eyesight hawk sharp beat flexible skeleton

Unit 12

seem = seem, give the impression arrange beg force

manage pretend remind regret anxious willing furious behave

vote in public impatient beat

audience = public, audience

avoid deny

freeze

look forward to

mention quit = stop, quit

recommend = suggest,

recommend

can't help = cannot do

(something)

feel like = be in the mood for accuse

first class = first class (e.g. on an aeroplane) neighbourhood

share lifestyle choice

Thank goodness = Thank goodness, Thank God

intend

cheer = cheer, shout hurray

mop swap

thoughtful = polite, somebody who considers others

expression

unwrap

Unit 13

fold herring iceberg heat cotton anger democracy

baggage = luggage, baggage

behaviour

luggage = luggage, baggage

research carton gram sachet tube binoculars

tights goods crew

economics = economics. economic (science)

measles

mumps = parotitis, mumps

means series persuade margarine drawer

parliament = parliament, House of Commons

homeless originate slave

native = native, indigenous

postage stamp = (postage)

stamp definition product silence baron

dandy = excellent, fabulous

pedal

propel = propel, instigate

blacksmith wheel safety

Revision 9-13

reception formula = recipe, (mathematical or chemical) formula

Unit 14

competition owe security enter = enter, go into pay attention = pay attention, be careful draw abroad cheque judge wonder add simulation challenging collection special effects edition turn down = turn down (the volume, the sound, etc.) shoot = shoot (a film)

Unit 15

be based on

unique

script

demand forbid warn inform selfish edge = edge (e.g. of a cliff) responsibility responsible cause cheat = copy/'steal' in exams, cheat

Unit 16

birthplace childhood landmark playwright = play writer originally fire brigade = fire (service) proudly annoying talented comedian appearance composer countless silent = silent, mute

Unit 17

lawn perfectly logical lawyer identify

melt rent book = make a reservation contract turn off = turn off (the light, equipment, etc.) absent succeed muscle pump lung absorb shut down = stop (e.g. a machine) working process require tiredness objection promote guilty hang-gliding parachute flow surface slope = (downhill) surface/slope condition reserve get over = get over (e.g. an

Unit 18

illness)

signature fireplace apply = apply, make an application depend consist addicted dependent similar demand description lack

Unit 19

cut costs = reduce/limit expenses unconscious = unconscious, senseless flu illness excuse handwriting spread personality adorable shelter disease

Revision 14-19

architecture

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